The Spirit of Yamato Is Harder Than Iron or Steel

Nippon Times

Annihilate the Oppressors Of Asia

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COUNCIL SET UP FOR RESOURCES OF ASIA SPHERE

To Assure Close Contact Among Various Groups for Efficient Utilization

TO CONDUCT RESEARCH

To Function Under Jurisdiction Of Commerce and Industry Ministry

In order to assure close contact with the Army and Navy, the Technical Affairs Board and other related Government offices in the efficient utilization of the various mineral and industrial resources of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has established an East Asia Resources Utilization Council to function under its jurisdiction, it is learned.

The Council will have 11 subsidiary councils each devoted to specific resources and composed of officials of the kotokan rank of the Government services concerned and men of learning and experience at large. Their work will be to conduct research into and recommend measures for the utilization of the various mineral and industrial resources of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

For all practical purposes, their status is to be that of expert committees of the Science and Technique Inquiry Commission of the Cabinet and thus they are to function in accordance with the plans of the Commission. The following is the organization of the new Council:

(1) The director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry to be chairman of the Council.

(2) The different bureau directors and departmental heads of the Ministry in charge are to be the chairmen of the 11 subsidiary councils. Each council is to have executive members, members and secretaries.

(3) In order to maintain contact among the different subsidiary councils, an East Asia Resources Utilization Liaison Conference is provided, members of which are to be the chairman of the Council, who is to be also chairman of the Liaison Conference, the chairmen of the various subsidiary councils and their executive members.

The secretaries of the Conference are to be chosen from among the chief secretaries of the councils and officials of the kotokan rank of the various Government services.

(4) Matters to be handled by each council are:

First Council: Tin (Handled by Metals Bureau)

Second Council: Materials containing magnesite, excepting fire-proof matters (Handled by the same bureau)

Third Council: Aluminum-containing materials, including bauxite and others (Handled by the same bureau)

Fourth Council: Fire-proof materials (Handled by Chemicals Bureau)

Fifth Council: Coal (Handled by Fuel Bureau)

Sixth Council: Petroleum products (Handled by the same bureau)

Seventh Council: Rubber (Handled by Chemicals Bureau)

Eighth Council: Oil and fats (Handled by the same bureau)

Ninth Council: Sugar and starch (Handled by Fuel Bureau)

Tenth Council: Southern fiber (Fiber Bureau)

Eleventh Council: Southern Resin (Chemicals Bureau)

(5) Matters to be handled by the Council are liaison and combination of all councils, the decision of subjects and policy of study, and many other affairs connected with the efficient promotion of materials utilization in Greater East Asia.

Yeh Visits Tank School

General Yeh Peng, Chinese War Minister, and Chief of the visiting Military Commission of the National Government of China, and other members of China's Military Inspection Party accompanied by Major-General Wang Wei-fan, Military Attache of the local Chinese Embassy, inspected the Chiba Army Tank School on Tuesday morning. After being conducted through the school, the party returned to Tokyo in the afternoon.

Aboriginal Tribes in Burma Help Japanese in Campaign

The Benevolence of Japanese Military Administration Is Permeating Burma, and Even Savage Tribes Like The Was and Rafus Are Rallying to Its Side

Domei

PANGLON, WA STATE (BURMA), May 2.—Since the Imperial Forces occupied Burma, all race making up the population of the country, including the head-hunting native tribesmen, are cooperating with the Imperial Forces in crushing the Anglo-American and Chungking resistance, which goes to show that the benevolence of the Japanese Administration is permeating thoroughly throughout Burma.

This reporter on April 23 accompanied a certain Imperial unit on their pacification campaign in Wa State. Reaching there, he spent a week in western Wa, minutely inspecting how the tribesmen in the hinterland, struck with the indiscriminating Imperial grace, are exerting their utmost for Japan's cause.

Wa State is in northern Burma to the southeast of Kunlong with an area of 80,000 square kilometers. It is bordered on the west by the Salween river and on the north and south by Shan State. Kengtung State is to the south while Yunnan Province of China borders the northeast. Wa State is mountainous and there are very few cases of outside people entering its interior.

Mostly Aborigines

The provincial population is made up largely of aboriginal and head-hunting tribes such as the Was and the Rafus. Naturally, the crafty British, the former masters of the State, could do nothing with the population beyond detailing few hundred troops chiefly to prepare against the appearance of head-hunting tribesmen. Surprising as it may seem, these ferocious tribesmen are now heartily cooperating with the Imperial Forces. All the tribesmen with their bows and arrow rallied on the side of the Imperial garrison against the enemy.

Thus it is that Wa State, long in the dark, is gradually facing the dawn of a New Asia with the advance of the Rising Sun flag into this little known region.

In the region bordering Yunnan Province, north of Kunlong, belonging to Kokang district and Wa State, the inhabitants lately have awakened to the inhuman conduct of the Chiang troops who penetrated with the object of disturbing the tribesmen. They are leaving one after another to areas under the protection of the Imperial Forces. Even those people who dared to remain in their old estates have organized vigilant corps, which are now engaged in the task of collecting information or preserving peace, thereby facilitating the work of the Imperial troops.

Chungking Spies Rounded

In the Kokang district, where the population is largely Chinese, the corps are heartily lending a hand to the Nippon units by rounding up spies under Chungking direction. Sub-Lieutenant Chang Erh-min, of the Telegraphic Corps of the Chungking 49th Division, was captured by the Vigilants corps and brought directly to the headquarters of a Japanese unit.

This correspondent was favored with a chance of witnessing military drills by the native vigilant corps in Kunlong. Though the elements of the drilling groups were

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WORSENING IS SEEN OF INFLATION IN U.S.

Promise of Higher Pay Rumored to Have Sent Miners Back to Work

It is observed in well-informed American quarters that if President Roosevelt is defeated in his present struggle with John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, will result in a quickened tempo in the vicious spiral of inflation in the United States, accordng to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei dated May 3.

Both the Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers and the United States Government authorities are silent as to the circumstances attending the temporary warding off of the crisis with Lewis ordering the miners to go back to work but in well-informed quarters Roosevelt is said to have committed himself through Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes to granting higher wages in some or other form. The New York Times of May 3 commented.

"Lewis has succeeded in having his own way but his attitude in pointing a revolver at the Government's heart was not one that is compatible with a leader of the labor movement in a democratic country."

Similarly the fact that the truce makes a detailed reference to the retroactive clause is regarded as a sign that the Government has tacitly given consent to the raise in wages demanded by the miners. The committee of three appointed by the National War Labor Board was expected to resume activity finding facts and mediating in the dispute as soon as the workers return to the mines. Precedent calls for approval of Labor Board for any plan of settlement. As a raise in wages would infringe the little steel formula which is the fundamental tenet of the Labor Board, the authorities are expected to adopt the following line of compromise:

(1) The five-day work week system hitherto in force in American mines to be supplanted by a six-day work week system.

(2) No special raise will be effected in the general wage scale but one of the six days will be considered extra work hours and a pay higher by 50 per cent to be given.

Once, however, it becomes known that the Government has given in to

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CHIANG ARMY LOSES MUCH AMMUNITION

Possesses Only One-Half of Arms Today Compared to Pre-War Amount

With nearly six years having elapsed since the outbreak of the hostilities between Japan and Chungking, the arms possessed by the Chungking forces have now been reduced to half of their pre-war amounts, according to a Mainichi dispatch from Nanking on Sunday.

Since the start of the war, Chungking has strived to realize the self-sufficiency in arms by means of removing important munitions plants to the hinterland and by importing machinery from the United States. As a result, Chungking can now produce slightly more rifles and machine-guns than those consumed on the fighting fronts but it is short of bullets.

As for cannons and shells, which cannot be produced in Chungking-governed areas, the Chungking army will have none after those it now possesses will have been consumed.

As for the present strength of Chiang Kai-shek's forces, excluding the troops in border provinces, it is roughly estimated at 2,700,000 comprising of 304 divisions, of which 14 are cavalry divisions, 20 brigades and 72 advance corps. Of these forces, 100 divisions and 10 brigades are included in what is called the Central Army.

The arms possessed by those forces are about 760,000 rifles, 47,000 light machine-guns, 14,000 heavy machine-guns and 7,500 trench mortars.

According to investigations conducted in January this year, the strength of one Chungking division is about 9,900, or nearly the same as the pre-war number, but a marked decrease is seen in the number of arms, as the rifles for one division number, on the average, 2,300; light machine-guns, 170; heavy machine-guns, 50; and trench mortars total 30, respectively 33, 63, 53 and 28 per cent of the pre-war number.

These figures clearly endorse the remarkable war results attained by the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in China. It may be noted in this connection that the war spoils captured by the Japanese Forces during last year included 120,000 rifles, 2,800 light machine-guns and 530 heavy machine-guns.

As for cannons, the Chungking forces possessed 2,700 before the

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RELEASE ASKED OF POLES HELD IN SOVIET AREA

Immediate Freedom of 80,000 Detained Demanded by Refugee Regime in London

CITIZENSHIP ISSUE CITED

Held as Only Method to Solve Current Dispute Between 2 Governments

The minister of peace preservation of the refugee Polish government in London on Monday demanded the immediate release by the Soviet Union of the 80,000 Poles detained in Soviet territory, according to a Lisbon May 3 report to Domei.

It is recalled that the Soviet government recently severed relations with the refugee Polish government in London over the German announcements of having discovered the bodies of 10,000 Polish officers massacred by the G.P.U.

Demanding that the 80,000 Poles under Soviet control be immediately released the refugee Polish government's minister of peace preservation declared, "there are more than 80,000 Poles detained in Soviet territory against the will of the Polish government. The Polish government demands the immediate liberation of these Poles. There is no other way than this to solve the present misunderstanding between the Soviet government and the Polish government. By a proclamation on January 16, 1943 the Soviet government devested these Poles of their citizenship. Apart from territorial questions, the Polish government demands that the citizenship question be solved immediately."

In the proclamation mentioned by the exiled Polish government's minister of peace preservation, Premier Josef Stalin had declared, "The Polish residents of the territory the Soviet Union annexed in 1939 will be released and be allowed to return to their country. However, Ukrainians, White Russians, Lithuanians, and Jews will be regarded as Soviet citizens."

Since that time negotiations had been going on between the Soviet Union and the refugee Polish government concerning the handling of Polish refugees, but with the recent severance of relations all the Poles under Soviet control came to be considered as Soviet citizens.

With the severance in relations it is said that the Soviet Union is planning a new Red government for the Poles. The Times, London denied that report and also declared, "as long as the present Polish government is not reorganized an improvement in Soviet-Polish relations cannot be thought of."

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, May 5, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Steel Production and Nippon Process

NIPPON SANGYO—Since heavy industry consists in processing iron by means of machinery, it stands to reason that the foundation of heavy industry is iron and steel. Hence the importance attached to the production of iron and steel. The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere abounds in iron resources, so that if we have adequate shipping bottoms we shall have more than enough iron and steel for our needs. But iron and steel are needed for shipbuilding. Consequently, the problem of the iron supply must be solved for itself.

One of the proposed means of assuring a phenomenal increase in the production of iron and steel is to transfer smelting furnaces to the continent so that all the resources there can be smelted on the spot. But this cannot be done quickly enough to be of much use, so that a new method of iron-processing will have to be evolved. It is reassuring to note in this connection that such original methods as the low-temperature reduction process for treating limonite, special electric reduction process for treating iron sand and the "direct" process using super-high temperature and the like have been discovered, as announced in the last session of the Diet. Recently, the Technical Institute of the Yawata plant of the Japan Iron Works has succeeded in raising the production efficiency in the treatment of a mixture of iron sand and iron ore in a shaft furnace by improving the rate of mixture and lowering the humidity. If these methods are evolved one after another, a phenomenal increase in the production of iron and steel will be quite possible. The expansion of such research facilities, therefore, is a matter of utmost urgency.

To contribute to the solid establishment of technique for the production of special steel and of the Japanese process, the Japan Iron Works will establish soon, adding to its Yawata Technique Research Institute, a steel producing research laboratory in Kawasaki, and an iron producing research laboratory in Saitama Prefecture. Through this the Japan Iron Works is planning to concentrate and mobilize all the abilities of scientific technicians throughout Japan, to unite scientific experts,

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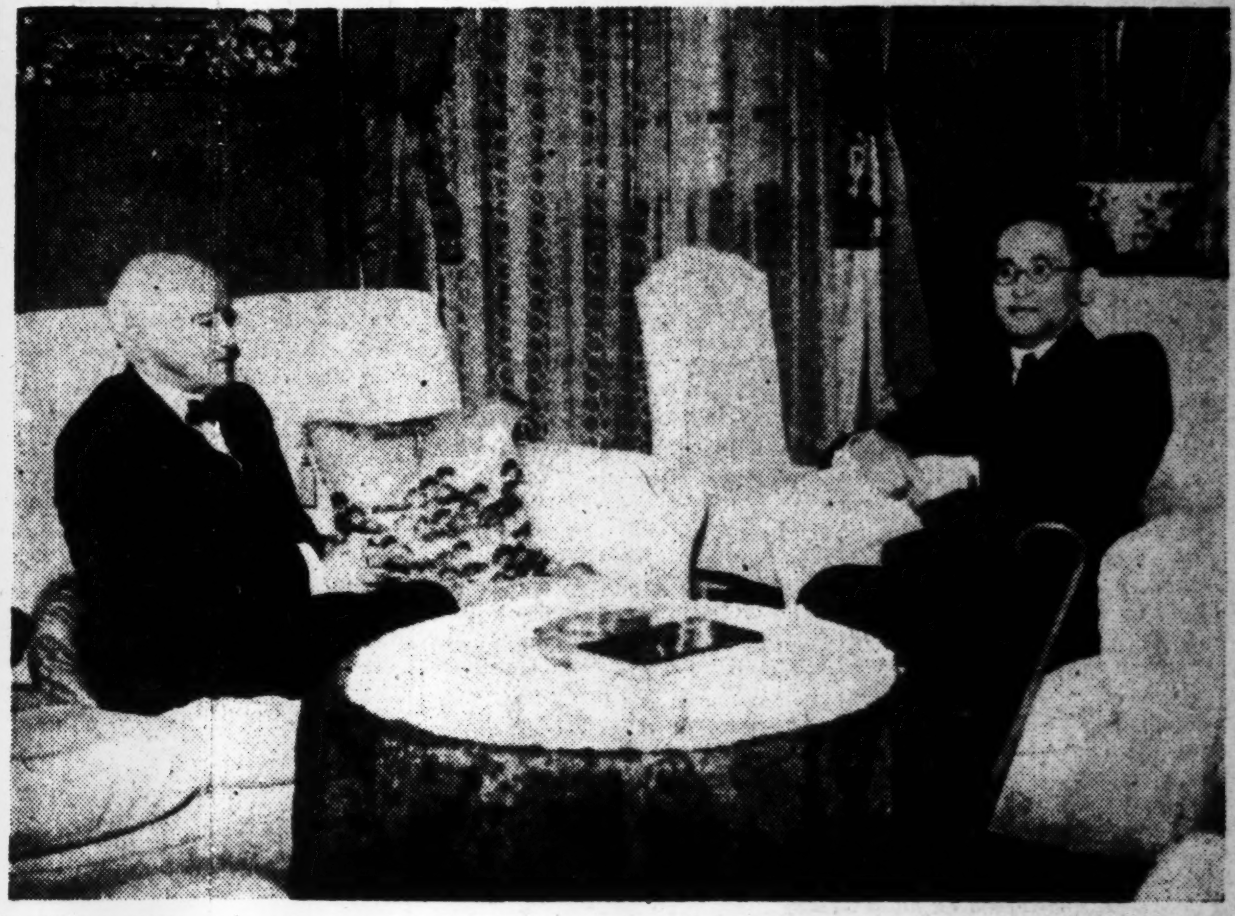
French Envoy Is Received



The tradition of new foreign ministers receiving foreign diplomatic representatives accredited to Tokyo in a body was broken by the new chief of the Gaimusho, Mamoru Shigemitsu, who has decided to receive in interview each ambassador and minister separately and exchange frank and unreserved opinions with them. Picture above shows Foreign Minister Shigemitsu (right) and French Ambassador Charles Arsene-Henri, who was the first to be received. (Story on Page 2)

Historic Fall of Corregidor Graphically Told by Scribe

Jonathan Wainwright's White Feather Represented the Much-Vaunted Fighting Spirit of the Americans

With the first anniversary of the fall of Corregidor, the last and toughest stronghold of the United States in East Asia, due on May 7, a Domei correspondent who took part in the general offensive launched that day writes of that memorable occasion as it occurred a year ago, from Manila under date of May 3.

Tens of thousands of American and Filipino officers and men who had surrendered with the fall of the Bataan peninsula choked the Bataan military highway. The smoke of the Bataan campaign had cleared but there still remained Corregidor, on which the United States reposed the greatest confidence.

Even with the support from the hinterland cut completely off, the island fortress continued to defy the armed might of Japan. Well-meaning Filipino prisoners recommended the Japanese to abandon the plan of taking Corregidor by assault because the toll on human life would be frightful. They even voiced their superstitious fear that "the island is so arranged that it will sink into the sea if they just press a button" in all seriousness.

Other lurid stories were told of the impregnability of the island fortress. It was a sort of ingrained common sense among the Filipinos that it was impossible and a height of folly to make any attempt at reducing Corregidor.

Assault Pushed

Nevertheless, the Japanese plan to take that island was pushed at once with the fall of Bataan, every detail being worked out with minute care. On X X, the Japanese battle headquarters was moved forward to a jungle position at the southern tip of the peninsula. To reduce a fortress built up at such enormous cost and with prodigious labor, every precaution was necessary to cut down the sacrifice to the minimum. Restraint on the enemy fire power and absolute secrecy of the attack plans were the two most vital factors for success.

The Japanese battery was strung along the coast of Bataan in the jungle at its southern tip. The distance from the enemy position was so short that if a single head peered out of the thicket it would be instantly detected by the enemy.

Thus the men at the Japanese observation post had to endure the severest hardships. The battery pounded the island fortress day and night and smashed one objective after another. Not a tree was intact on the island, blown to bits or split in half by our deadly shells. The grassy ground in front of the American barracks was scorched and the barracks themselves were in ruins. But in order to occupy the island, it was necessary to land on it in face of enemy fire.

Crucial Problem

How are the boats necessary for such an enterprise to be collected? This was the crucial problem of strategy. As there was no other way, a break was effected through the north channel between Bataan and Corregidor at the mouth of Manila Bay where the remnants of the Americans were still holding a battery position, determined not to let a single boat pass if their big guns could stop it.

A single purr of the engine would betray the presence of a large fleet of boats that gathered at the southern coast of Bataan and invite an avalanche of shells. In order to divert the attention of the enemy, the Japanese air force had been active since sundown hovering over the island fortress. Through the thick veil of night the fleet of boats gathered at the southern tip of Bataan and then slipped into the north channel. The eyes of all our officers and men ashore were on those boats, their lips moving in silent prayer for their success. Luck was with us. The enemy on Corregidor played their giant searchlights about the sky on the lookout for our planes but not a ray of them hit the Japanese boats gliding noiselessly toward the western coast of the peninsula. The soldiers in the boats were filled with thanksgiving toward Providence that enabled them to make the eastern shore without a single shot being fired from Corregidor.

Cannonade Intensified

Meanwhile the Japanese guns demolished one defense facility of the enemy after another. The last moment of the American clutch on East Asia was nearing. Their cannonade, fired in a desperate fear of their approaching doom, intensified. Late at night on May 5, a general offensive on the island was ordered. The Japanese preparations had been made with clock-like precision.

The officers and men, keyed to the highest pitch of efficiency by their daily terrific training in the jungles and mountains of Bataan, proceeded to the attack with gusto. Officers and men who had been groaning in the field hospital with malaria fever suddenly left their beds and returned to their units despite the remonstrances of the surgeons, determined not to miss the joy of participation in the attack on the last stronghold of the Americans.

The boats left the base under cover of a half-moon haze. One soldier took out his bamboo flute and played the "Kimigayo". His comrades sat up and saluted in the direction of the Imperial Palace. The boats sped through the north channel across the mouth of the bay and approached the coast of the island. In accordance with the arranged timing, the Japanese battery on Bataan began barking. Huge shells fell thick and fast from the southern tip of the peninsula onto the shore of the island near the landing place. In an instant the whole island was an inferno of fire and smoke. The landing operations had begun.

Then there was a flare under the waning moon. It was a signal shot announcing the success of the landing operations.

The enemy, who became aware of the presence of Japanese troops from the booming of cannon, hastily removed the machine-guns from the southern to the northern shore where there were pill-boxes.

On the Japanese troops scaling the precipitous cliffs at the edge of the water the enemy shot flare bombs. A terrific battle started. One Japanese after another fell.

Near Pill-Boxes

Our heroes, stepping over the bodies of their comrades, drew near to the pill-boxes.

In this fight, which marked the last phase of the battle for Corregidor, as in those that preceded it, the unmanly Americans got the Filipinos to bear the brunt of the Japanese attack. The poor Filipinos were put in chains in the pill-boxes and were compelled to resist the Japanese.

The battle increased in intensity by perceptible degrees. As the dawn

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ENEMY ADMITS SEVERE LOSSES IN SUNDAY RAID

Impotency of Spitfires Against Japanese Over Port Darwin Lamented

RESULTS HELD SIGNIFICANT

BBC Commentator Amazed at Serious Damages Inflicted On Anti-Axis Forces

Admitting that the losses suffered in the Japanese Naval air arm's Sunday daylight mass raid on Port Darwin were severe, the enemy in Australia officially and non-officially revealed that it was bitterly disappointed in the impotency of its air units before the onslaught of Japanese aircraft, according to a May 3 Buenos Aires report to Domei.

The anti-Axis headquarters on Sunday night declared, "Japanese air units raided Port Darwin on Sunday, following which air fighting raged between them and anti-Axis planes over the Darwin area and the northern Arafura Sea. The losses suffered by the anti-Axis air force were severe."

Losses Admitted as Severe

A U.P. correspondent attached to the anti-Axis headquarters also reported, "Powerful Japanese air units on May 2 subjected the airfields near Port Darwin to merciless attacks and in furious air combat dealt severe losses on the anti-Axis air force. Squadrons of Spitfires piloted by Britons and Australians arose to challenge the Japanese but the losses they suffered were severe. This is the first time in a year of fighting in the southwestern Pacific that the anti-Axis forces have officially announced that their losses were severe."

Expressing amazement and disappointment at the serious losses suffered by the anti-Axis air force, Hayton Leonard, B.B.C. commentator in Melbourne, declared, "This is the first time that the anti-Axis forces have suffered such severe losses. These defeated Spitfires were piloted by veterans who fought in Europe and it is hard to understand why they were beaten. Because the African front was busy for a while, the Spitfires did not arrive until recently, and because those arriving were all of the newest type everyone has been surprised greatly by the defeat. Without doubt, the Japanese used their best planes and best pilots."

Best Fighter Beaten

The Australian radio station, ABC also lamentingly declared, "The Spitfire was considered the best plane not only of the anti-Axis but in the world but by this aerial engagement it has been proved that once they engage the Japanese aircraft they will be beaten severely. The Spitfire can fly higher than either the Kitty Hawk or the Airacobra, and those piloting them were veterans who had come to Australia with the planes.

"It is of course a famous fact that General MacArthur fixes up official reports according to certain political considerations. It can be thought of course that in order to impress upon the people the seriousness of the situation in the Pacific he abandoned his usual policy of hiding the truth and revealed the true results of the battle. But in any case there is no change in the fact that the anti-Axis air force suffered a serious defeat in air fighting."

FORDE ASKS BRITAIN, U.S. FOR MORE HELP

Australian War Minister Stresses Nippon's Might

Australian War Minister Francis W. Forde on Sunday appealed to America and Britain for more military aid to the Commonwealth, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires on Monday in relaying a report from Melbourne.

"We request the United States and Britain that more ships, airplanes and troops be sent to the Southern Pacific Front," Forde is reported to have said.

He also emphasized that considering the repeated air raids on Port Darwin made by the Japanese Air Forces and the activities of powerful Japanese submarine squadrons, it is clear that the Japanese Forces are not standing on the defensive but on the offensive.

SHIGEMITSU MEETS FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

French, Italian Envoys Received Tuesday—Tradition Broken By Separate Interviews

Breaking the traditional custom of receiving foreign diplomatic representatives on a basis of mere decorum, Mamoru Shigemitsu, the new Foreign Minister, considering the prevailing situation, has decided to receive them separately and discuss with them the current world situation at length, interviewing an ambassador for one hour and a minister for 30 minutes.

French Ambassador Charles Arsene-Henri was the first to be received by the Foreign Minister, the interview taking place between 3 and 4 p.m. on Tuesday. Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli was the next, meeting the Foreign Minister between 4:30 and 5:30 p.m. the same day.

During these interviews, unreserved opinions were exchanged between Foreign Minister Shigemitsu and the ambassadors on the current European situation and the new order in Greater East Asia.

Other ambassadors and ministers will be later received in interview, which is expected to be finished by the middle of this month.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu returned to Tokyo last Sunday from his visit to the Ise Grand Shrines, and has thus entered into his official business in earnest.

GENERAL ISOGAI EXPLAINS HONGKONG DOLLAR DOOM

Currency to Be Withdrawn From Circulation for Military Scrip

Domei

HONGKONG, May 3.—Intimation that the Hongkong dollar sooner or later will be withdrawn from circulation was made today by Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, Governor-General of Hongkong, in reply to questions asked by Chinese newspapermen as to the reason why the Hongkong Government-General decided to remove restrictions on exchange of the Hongkong dollar with the Japanese military scrip and as to the future status of the Hongkong dollar with the Japanese military scrip and as to the future status of the Hongkong dollar.

The Governor-General explained that the restrictions on exchange of the Hongkong dollar with the Japanese military scrip have been removed because such restrictions are liable to hamper trade transactions and inconvenience the daily life of the inhabitants, and also because full preparations have now been completed for the Japanese military scrip to meet the demand.

"The circulation of the old British Hongkong dollar here is entirely irrational under Japanese occupation and should have died out naturally long ago," the Governor-General stated adding that the old British Hongkong dollar is being permitted to circulate as a temporary measure so as not to inconvenience the daily life of the people.

'POLICE OFFICERS' DAY' CELEBRATED IN MANILA

Memorial Services Held in New Luneta Park to Honor Deceased Brethren

Domei

MANILA, May 4.—As today has been set aside as "Police Officers' Day" in the Philippines, many important events were held throughout the islands.

The Police Corps in Manila paid respects this morning at the New Luneta Park in a memorial service for the police officers, who sacrificed their lives in the performance of their duties.

The afternoon was devoted to various tournaments and games.

Chiang Army Loses Much Ammunition

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start of the war but at present, they have only 4,200, or less than half of the former number.

With regard to military strength also, the picture is very gloomy for the puppet regime is eking a feeble existence in the far-off mountains in Szechwan Province. Chungking mobilized 960,000 men last year, bombastically claiming the increase of military strength, but during the same year 840,000 Chungkingites ran away, while 260,000 were killed and 12,000 taken prisoners, making a loss of 1,200,000 men.

N.Y. Raid Rumored

Rumors have been circulated that air raid sirens were sounded last Sunday in New York City to warn the presence of an unidentified plane that showered the Brooklyn district with machine-gun fires, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei.

Female Employes Increase Greatly In U.S. War Industry

The number of female workers engaged in the aircraft industry of the United States has now reached one third of the total number, whereas it was only two per cent before the war, it was revealed by Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the United States Manpower Commission, Domei reported from Buenos Aires on Monday. McNutt further stated that if efforts are continued hereafter to replace male workers by female workers without obstructing production, it will not be impossible to replace half of the present laborers with women.

NANKING RECOVERS SOVEREIGNTY RIGHTS

Justice Minister Lo Lauds Japan, Axis Nations to Rejuvenate New China

"China has now finally succeeded in her long struggle for sovereign integrity so as to attain the status of an independent State," declared Lo Chun-chiang, Minister of Justice, in a specially written article to Central Press Service.

"The recovery of our national sovereign rights," the Justice Minister added "is the direct result of China bravely taking up arms against Britain and the United States, who are the common foes of East Asia. Furthermore, Japan and other friendly Powers, appreciating China's determination to attain her national aspirations, have voluntarily given up their concessions and extraterritorial rights in China; thus, making China's sovereignty more complete."

Minister Lo added that such an act on the part of Japan and other friendly nations reflect the great respect they all hold for China's desire to be free and independent among the family of nations.

Reviewing the activities of the National Government during the past three years, Minister Lo asserted that the National Government has struggled tirelessly for reviving China so as to contribute to the protection of East Asia.

Aims Now Achieved

Recalling the history of China's struggle for independence, the Minister said that what China had failed to achieve in 1919 at the Paris Peace Conference and later in 1921 at the Washington Conference she has now been able to achieve under the Peace Movement of President Wang Ching-wei.

The achievement, the Minister pointed out, has not only laid a firm foundation for the rejuvenation of China but has elevated China's position to that of an equal among all free nations.

Pointing out that the retrocession of concessions and the Legation Quarter in Peking as well as the relinquishment of extraterritoriality all followed closely upon China's entry into the War of Greater East Asia, Minister Lo stated that China's determination to protect herself and East Asia against Anglo-American imperialism has won her national independence.

Hailing the National Government's numerous achievements in the short space of three years since its return to the capital, the Minister recalled that in the first year the National Government directed its efforts toward concluding a basic treaty with Japan to enable it to carry out its program for the rejuvenation of China and the protection of East Asia.

"After the historic 'Treaty Concerning the Basic Relations between China and Japan' was concluded in November, 1941," the Minister declared, "the National Government launched the Rural Pacification Campaign to consolidate its internal position in order to prepare the nation to take up adequately, in collaboration with Japan, the duties of safeguarding East Asia."

Fighting With Axis

The third year since the return of the National Government to the capital at Nanking is conspicuous in that a greater mission has been taken up by the National Government in the war, on the side of Japan and other Axis nations, against Britain and America.

As to how the people may assist the National Government at the present juncture, the Minister urged that attention must be concentrated on "the three emphases" enunciated by President Wang.

Quoting President Wang, the Minister said that the "three emphases" are: (1) Popularization of the spirit and training in the spirit of the New Citizens' Movement; (2) Assurance of public security; and (3) Increase of production.

In order to realize these three aims, the Minister said that complete coordination between the Government and the people is the first prerequisite. "That is to say," he added, "the Government must guide the people; and the people must obey the Government so as to bring about concerted action between the Government, the people and our friendly nations."

The Minister urged the people to redouble their efforts to achieve the aim laid down by the President, which is to help consummate the historic mission of the National Government.

"Now that the rejuvenation of China and the emancipation of East Asia has dawned, let us march forward in quicker tempo toward our common goal," the Minister added.

ABORIGINES HELP IN BURMA DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

exceedingly variegated in their clothing and in other ways—some barefooted while others such as the Kachins displayed their tatoos—much spirit was displayed, bespeaking well of the Imperial contingents' efforts of giving them basic training.

The writer enjoyed the native dancing of the indigenes. A large circle was made by fifty or sixty people of both sexes, who, each with his peculiar way of clothing, danced about to the music of flutes and other instruments.

Shouts of "Banzai" greeted the Imperial troops, who arrived at the scene. Then, the new arrivals were surrounded by men and women carrying fruit for a feast for the visitors.

Receive Warm Welcome

The Imperial unit after a time, left there for Hoipang, followed all the way by the dancing tribesmen of Kunlong. There in Hoipang, the unit was warmly welcomed by all the villagers including the local chieftain, a 46-year-old man, pro-Japanese. Every house front was bedecked with a Rising Sun flag. The villagers lined up on both sides of the street to receive us.

It was here that a vigilant corps organized among the villagers crushed a Chungking contingent of more than 50 strong at a point 30 kilometers east of the village in the latter part of March. The incident was reported by the villagers to a Japanese advance post. The corps captured a number of machine-guns and rifles as war booty.

These villagers, availing themselves of the present Imperial unit's entry, proposed to stage a formal inauguration ceremony of their vigilant corps, which opened in the evening with the presence of the unit commander. The whole affair was conducted in so harmonious an atmosphere that even the prisoner Sub-Lieutenant Chang Erh-min and another called Li were deeply impressed with Japan's righteous cause. Sub-Lieutenant Li on the spot wrote a letter to his commander urging the latter to promptly surrender.

The areas in southern Wa, down from Hoipang, cover the darkest country in the hinterland of Burma, with elephants, tigers and ferocious animals running wild.

Deep Jungles Penetrated

This large unit which left Hoipang early in the morning, pressed straight to Panglon, penetrating through dense jungles and steep cliffs.

The way was very narrow, wide enough only to allow a single draft-horse to pass and running through almost impenetrable jungles.

Save for the hamlets of Kachins and Rafus dotted here and there at long intervals, the region was uninhabited.

The air was intensely hot and the glaring sun blistered our forces. Flowers, whose names are unknown, decorated the valleys and mountains, the peaks of which reared up on both sides of the way.

Panglon was seven days' march along this narrow torturous route and the only consolation we had was in picking mulberries which grew in abundance along the way.

Just before entering Panglon, we saw two thin columns of smoke rising from the mountain side about 100 meters above the path. The guides, pointing to the smoke, indicated that we were near a small Wa village.

We then noticed a bunch of Wa youngsters who were waving their hands toward the encoming troops. The children's ages averaged around 12 and their clothes resembled those of Chinese youngsters of their age.

Apprehension Unfounded

On approaching them, we saw two adult Was with bows in their hands. This correspondent at first thought that the bows fitted with poisoned arrows would be directed against the unit. This was not so, however, for they presently started to wave a welcome to us. The writer, thereupon was struck with the all-pervading Imperial grace.

At Panglon, the entering Japanese troops received the wholehearted welcome of the inhabitants. All the native inhabitants led by their chieftains lined the street. Soon our arrival was reported throughout the entire neighborhood. Ras, Rafus and even such Was nestled atop Mt. Loimaw, the highest in Shan, came out to swarm around the new arrivals, bearing offerings of rice and game.

Efforts Appreciated

The correspondent joined all the unit members in appreciating the efforts of the pioneer pacification squads which resulted in this pro-Japanese display among the tribesmen. This was positively brought about largely through the Imperial grace, we all thought.

Panglon is largely inhabited by Chinese Muslims. With a population of about 2,000, the village contains many rich men, their standard of life being far above that of other Shan States.

Chinese, or its Yunnan dialect, is spoken in the village. A few high-class people living there speak standard Chinese or even English.

Those Chinese, because of their Muslim faith, visit their mosques five times a day, where they offer their prayers to Allah. Every Friday everyone in the village assembles in the mosque. This faith is so prevalent here that 15 of them have visited Mecca.

Military Scrips Circulating

The village now is completely free from the influence of the Chungking currency, with Japanese military scrips circulating in the former's place. Though a large part of population is Chinese, it has been pro-Japanese in its inclination. So it was very natural with the villagers that they cooperated with the Japanese from the beginning of this year. Vigilant corps were organized among them.

The vigilant corps solemnized its inauguration soon after the entry of the Imperial unit, with the presence of its commander. The affair was so impressive in its pro-Japanese atmosphere that the commander himself sang praise of the Imperial virtues, which made the first motive of the situation, in his haiku poem running in its purport "Imperial Virtues so vast and far-reaching: all strange peoples burst out in their unstinted praise."

TERUKUNI IS SELECTED AS WEST CAMP CAPTAIN

15-Day Summer Sumo Tournament to Begin on May 9

Grand champion Terukuni has been selected as the captain of the west camp in the 15-day summer sumo tournament which will begin on May 9, it was announced by the All-Japan Sumo Association.

He replaces Grand Champion Akinoumi. Grand Champion Futabayama remains the captain of the east team.

In the spring tournament, Terukuni, by winning 14 out of 15 matches, ranked a close second to Futabayama, who won the individual championship with a clean slate of 15 victories. He is the youngest among his rank. He is 25 years old.

By winning the championship in the last tournament, Futabayama's camp has been transferred from the west to the east side, which is considered the higher rank.

Noteworthy among the sumo wrestlers who have been promoted to higher ranks is Toyoshima. He was raised from "komusubi" to "sekiwake." In the last spring series he won 10 matches and lost five. He will be in the west camp in the coming summer tournament.

Worsening Is Seen Of Inflation in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

the demand of the miners under coercion and recognized exceptions to the wartime labor regulations, workers in other fields of industry are considered certain to demand better treatment on the score of higher cost of living and this will cause a general rise in the wage level, bringing on a vicious spiral of inflation, according to well-informed quarters.

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HISTORIC VICTORY AT CORREGIDOR

(Continued from Page 1)

began to whiten the sky, our attack units, which frequently were put out of touch with one another by counter-attacks by the enemy, got near the Malinta height.

Tanks Advance

It was full day-light. Our tank units least suspected by the enemy were rolling irresistibly toward the height, a Rising Sun flag flying at the head of the column. It was manifest that it had not occurred to the enemy that the Japanese would have the help of tanks in their attack on the fortress of Corregidor.

It was nearly noon on the 6th when the men in our first line were at the foot of the Malinta height. They were like a dagger pointed at the heart of the fortress of Corregidor.

Lieutenant-General Jonathan M. Wainwright, in command of the American and Philippine forces in the Philippines, who had been resigned to the situation caused by the general attack of the Japanese upon the fortress, was in a hurry to call a conference of the ranking officers under him at his headquarters under-ground when he saw that the Japanese were poised for an attack on Malinta height.

Agreement to Surrender

The upshot of the discussion was an agreement on the surrender of the forces defending Corregidor. Shortly after mid-day a man bearing a white flag, appeared outside the Malinta underground way. The general attack on the Corregidor fortress had only just begun at the time.

The commander of the troops in our first line were prompt to see the bearer of the white flag, and acknowledged the fact of the surrender of the enemy.

While the officers and men in our first line were watching with breathless interest, Lieutenant-General Wainwright, commander of the defeated enemy forces, supported by a staff, showed with a white flag. He was attended by Lieutenant-General Lewis C. Beebe, Chief of Staff in the Philippines.

Historic Meeting

At 5 p.m. the same day Lieutenant-Commander Masaharu Homma, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Army Forces in the Philippine area, met Lieutenant-General Wainwright and other leaders of the American forces in the Philippines at a farmer's house in Cabcallo at the southern extremity of the Bataan peninsula. At this historic meeting Lieutenant General Homma demanded the unconditional surrender of all the American forces in the Philippines. Lieutenant-General Wainwright gave an evasive answer. Thereupon Lieutenant-General Homma told the defeated enemy commander that he saw no need of continuing the meeting any further, and that there would be a resumption of the attack. He added that he would take the field again.

Saying this, he rose from his seat. In this way the meeting ended.

Wainwright Surrenders

Lieutenant-General Wainwright, upon whom the feeling was coming that the American forces in the Philippines had no chance in face of the resolution of the Japanese was seen standing on the road, after Lieutenant-General Homma had departed, making vain attempts to induce the Japanese to accept his view.

Trembling at the move of Lieutenant-General Homma to order a resumption of the attack, Lieutenant-General Wainwright on the 7th surrendered in a formal way to our first line in Corregidor

At the same time he broadcast orders to the American and Filipino troops throughout the Philippines to surrender. There was an end to resistance against Japan in the Philippines, and the Philippine campaign came to a formal close.

Typical of U.S. Troops

There was something about Lieutenant-General Wainwright after his meeting with Lieutenant-General Homma that caused us to look down upon him. He was an embodiment of the fighting spirit of the American troops, which was a sharp contrast to that of the officers and men of the Imperial Army.

The fortress of Corregidor which was constructed by America for use as a base from which to invade East Asia was by far stronger than generally imagined. It was a veritable island of concrete and iron.

The invincible Japanese troops, finding themselves pitted against the vast numbers of enemy troops defending the stronghold, made short work of defeating them, thanks to the spirit of unrelenting attack with which they were imbued.

The surrender of the fortress of Corregidor adorns a page in the annals of victories in the War of Greater East Asia.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

laboratories and production plants, and thus to improve the technique of steel producing.

As is well known, in our nation there were not a few excellent research laboratories since long ago and these had brought forth researches without equal in foreign nations. However, these had almost totally been ignored industrially. This was because the industrial technicians paid no attention to the developments made in these laboratories, and because those who took part in research did not recognize what subjects had to be studied for the welfare of the nation. As a result there was no connection between the fundamental research and their industrial application.

If there are questions whose solution is necessary for the attainment of our national objects, there is no reason why it should not be arranged for persons making a special study of them to be assembled in some place and occupy themselves in getting the questions solved. The move by the Japan Iron Works to provide itself with an organ for the study of questions about which it is concerned will fulfill one of the needs of the situation. We earnestly hope that the enterprise will be a success. The move by the Japan Iron Works is a reminder of the fact there is a great need for the Government to render positive aid to organizations in the establishment and maintenance of organs of national importance like the one which the Japan Iron Works has decided to open.

SITUATION IN INDIA SAID COMPLICATED

Phillips Found it More Complex Than U.S. Papers Imagine, Says Times Scribe

Pointing out that William Phillips, President Roosevelt's special envoy to India, returned to Washington after finding out that the situation in India is far more complex than the newspapers in America imagine, the New Delhi correspondent of the Times revealed that there are many points contributing to the discord between the American and British forces in India, according to a Lisbon May 3 report to Domei. Phillips returned to Washington after spending five months in India.

The report in the Times, in substance, was as follows:

"After staying at the Indian Viceroy's residence for two days and carrying on conferences covering various subjects, Phillips invited American and Indian reporters and announced that the Indian government had refused to allow him to meet Gandhi. That British reporters were not invited was a result of some mistake and probably does not have any deep significance. There was much criticism in America because Phillips did not meet Gandhi and other Congress Party leaders and in his meeting with reporters Phillips merely revealed the true state of affairs to answer his critics. Of course, in certain quarters, there is the opinion that there is no room in India for a leading diplomat such as Phillips to show his skill but nevertheless it is said that Phillips intends to spend a considerable period in India before returning home. Phillips has carried on numerous conferences with the Viceroy so he will be able to report fully to Roosevelt concerning Britain's standpoint in the political situation in India.

Phillips himself recognizes that the situation in India is far more complex than the newspapers in America imagine. Of course, militarily it is clear that the American and British forces must improve contact and Phillips knows that both are working to solve this question. The most difficult problem is that the pay of the American and British officers differ. The Americans think in the fundamental way that sufficient pay and a good living should be given to those who are risking their lives for their nation and if the American government should indicate that it intends to lower their pay the situation will become dangerous. This problem is just like dynamite and it will be better not to touch it."

WAR CAPTIVES LEAD DISCIPLINED LIVES

Kind Treatment Given to British in Camps

Dr. F. Paravicini, delegate of the International Red Cross Committee Delegation for Japan, in his article in the Committee's April bulletin, declared that the British prisoners of war interned in various prisoners' camps in Kyushu, which he had visited during March, are living disciplined lives and are in a satisfactory condition, according to a report from Zurich to Domei on Monday.

The bulletin carries eight photos depicting the funeral services held for British prisoners in Keijo.

In his note regarding his visits to the prisoners' camps in Kyushu, Dr. Paravicini states that the British prisoners are in a satisfactory condition and that he received a "very good impression."

He also expressed his gratitude toward the Japanese Forces and other authorities for their considerate treatment accorded to the inspection party and also thanked the Red Cross Society of Japan for its cooperation.

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KING LEADER'S RTHDAY IS FETED

Sends Wre of Congratulons; Waig Spends Day Attending to Work

sident Waig Ching-wei of the nal Government of China attaine age of 61 on May 4. The day at the President's express est was quitly observed by the 000,000 peple of China and rs who wi be interested to see ha develo along independent s and playa greater role in the lization of he Greater East Asia Prosperity Sphere.

There was a celebration of the y at Presint Wang's private redence. Bi it was a mere matter f formality

To Sends Telegram

Prime Mister Hideki Tojo, concurrently ar Minister, sent a telegram to esident Wang in honor of his bday which is the beginning of year of kanreki or a return o le first of the calendar.

T message ran:

am profoundly impressed with act that Your Excellency has ed the birthday of kanreki. In ound respect I hereby offer my ngratulations. At the same time pry that Your Excellency may ntinue to be in good health."

om early morning there was a ea of people offering congratulas at the Chinese Embassy in Aza-

Party at Embassy

uncheon party in honor of t Wang's birthday was held hinese Embassy. The funcch was attended by embassy mbers, resident representathe Central Bank of China, ers, was presided over by d'Affaires Wang Tsuan-tsou, etary of the embassy.

ding to a Domei dispatch nking, President Wang was y, attending to state affairs, 4, although it was his birthkanreki.

as up at 6 a.m. After he had omary morning walk in the nd of his private residence, ged into his business.

n his eye through files of ts awaiting his attention.

m. he went into the council his residence to attend a meeting of the Executive Shortly after 11 a.m. Tateki , Charge d'Affairs of the Em China, called at President residence to felicitate New leader on his birthday.

him Lo Yung-kwan, Man Ambassador to China called. followed by the Charge d'Af the Turkish Embassy in and Francesco Maria Marliani de Marchio, Italian Am to China.

LIDER IN AMERICA NDUCTS TEST FLIGHT

d by Crew of 12 and ed for Both Ocean, Land Operations

flight of the sea glider of ed States navy, for both sea d operations and accommo crew of 12, was recently d at the Philadelphia Naval d, it was reported by Domei enos Aires on Monday.

a glider, which is the first a type to be made in Amerbe used for the transportatroops and war supplies.

designed by the Philadeleckyard and was recently the Bristle Airplane Producpany at New Haven.

achine is made of wood and span is 72 feet and its 0 feet.

Kansai Notes

o recital will be given by Kurata at the Japan-France Institute, Higashi Ichijo, Yoyoto, at 7 p.m. Thursday. Tokagi will accompany at the The program follows:

pour viole de gambe ....
....CAIS D'HERVELOIS
ade
et
tte
te
apolitaine
ations sur un theme de Mozart .
....BEETHOVEN
do et Allegro ....BOCHERINI
e en re mineur ......DEBUSSY
gue
ade et Finale
un reve ....FAURE
en forme de Habanera .RAVEL
chants popularies espagnols .
....DE FALLA
no moruno
a

u at Shimonoseki

u Liang, former Chinese dor to Tokyo, arrived at eki on Monday by the Fuji Express en route to land, reports Domei.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

ATROCITIES IN INDIA FAN BRITISH HATRED

Amritsar Massacre Propelling Every Indian to Crush Inhuman Enemy

Syonan Sinbun

Speaking over the Kuala Lumpur broadcasting station JMBK on the significance of the Indian National Week and Jallianwala Bagh Martyrs Remembrance Day, K. A. Narayan, president of the Selangor branch of the Indian Independence League, traced the history of the Indian Independence movement from the time the British first secured a foothold in South India in 1748. He spoke in Tamil.

"Owing to the greatly disorganized and disunited nature of the country in those times the people did not unite to fight the common enemy. Under various pretexts and employing cunning, deceit, and diplomacy, the English trading company created more and more dissensions in the ranks of the various powerful factors of India," recalled Mr. Narayan, "and the hatred engendered by the wicked and deceitful methods of the East India Company culminated in the Great War of Independence in 1857.

"The great Indian revolution for the freedom of our motherland became nationwide. The spirit of revolt was there in the breast of every patriotic Indian. But the organization was not well disciplined. The sporadic and ill-planned attempts at crushing the common enemy became futile. This colossal failure made the enemy more circumspect and get well prepared to offset similar opposition."

Mr. Narayan then traced the happenings in India up to the Amritsar Massacre on April 13, 1919, and described how without warning, without consideration of the purpose for which they gathered the entire crowd assembled at the Jallianwala Bagh was shot and a massacre of the innocents was committed.

"The British, power-drunk, imagined that through the atrocious crime perpetrated upon defenseless and unsuspecting men, women and children they had crushed the spirit of patriotism and vitality to resist and persevere," he added. "There and then, on the field of Jallianwala Bagh was resurrected the old spirit of rebellion and determination to drive away the British and establish the independendence of the country. . . .

"Amritsar is today a place of pilgrimage to all patriots. It has become a place of inspiration and worship so that young and old alike may breathe the spirit of revolt and freedom and determination to fight to the last till we have established a Government of our own.

"Though 24 years have passed since that black, bloody page was carved in the history of Britain's misrule in India, the nation's spirit has been growing in spite of the all-embracing tentacles of the British monster.

"Today we have to imbibe that spirit of sacrifice regardless of every suffering, mindful of only one thing, that is to free our motherland from her bondage, instal her in her rightful place, worship her as our fountain of love, knowledge, truth, and liberty, pray and be devoted to her and get busy in establishing her Dharma on this materialistic earth, and transform the character of the world and its inhabitants into one of love, truth and harmony.

"We are on the eve of the second Great War of Independence, this time with all the available resources, moral and material, of the Axis powers, Japan, Germany, and Italy. Without another word let us get into action and march forward unflinchingly."

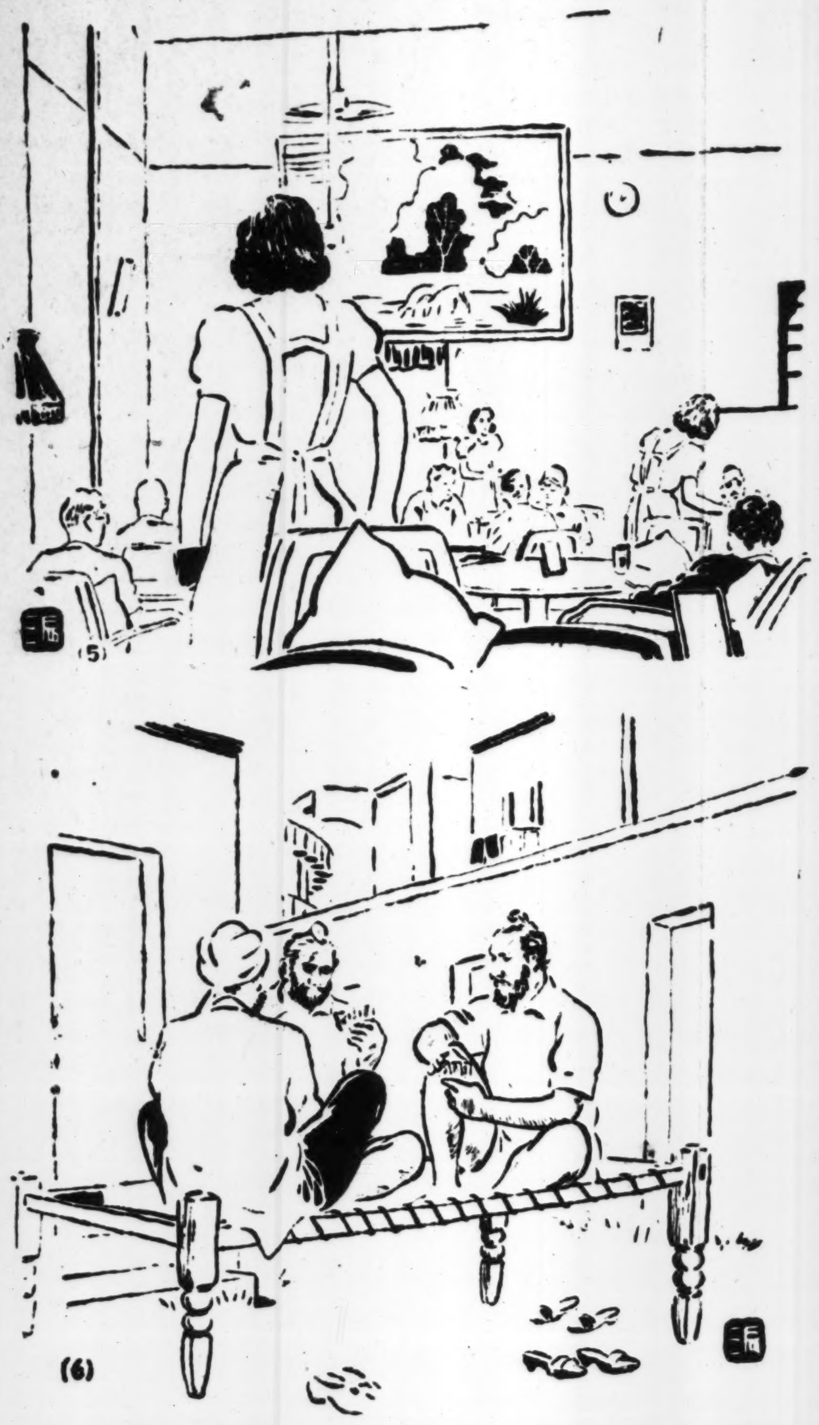
Shonan Orchestra Active

Exactly a year ago on April 9, the Shonan Orchestra, composed of eight instruments only, gave their first concert to hundreds of wounded Japanese soldiers and sailors at a hospital, somewhere in Shonan.

This marked the birth of the musical side of cultural development in this island and since then considerable progress has been achieved by the presentation of good music to the people of this city.

To celebrate the first anniversary of their inauguration, the Shonan Orchestra, considerably augmented, presented a special concert at the Shonan Auditorium on April 11. Highlighting the program was a special arrangement of Japanese martial music, from the Meiji to the Showa era, by Mr. Apelbaum, the orchestra's pianist.

Reviewing the past year, Paul Gerentser, the Hungarian founder of the Shonan Orchestra, stated that if the appreciation of good music is an indication of cultural development, then the people of Shonan are moving in the right direction. One has only to visit the Shonan Auditorium during a Sunday concert to realize the number of people, representative of every community in the city, who appreciate good music," he added.



Superior Private Chozo Tamura's clever sketches of local life in Shonan give our readers an inkling into the rapid progress toward peace and order under the Military Administration. Above: Scene inside a cafe in Shonan. Smartly dressed Eurasian waitresses greet customers in fluent Japanese, and the articles served remind them of far-off Japan. Below: Scene in a back alley in Shonan. The three men are Sikh "jagars" or watchmen. They are seen playing cards while off-duty. (Passed by War Ministry.)

Eden's Vaunted U.S. Mission Bared In Shanghai as Out-and-Out Failure

Shanghai Times

Virtual admission that he had failed in his Washington mission was made by British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden in the House of Commons when, listing the topics discussed with President Roosevelt, he mentioned only trivial questions and completely disregarded vital questions such as Chungking, declared Japanese Embassy Spokesman Yoji Hirota at the regular foreign press conference at the Palace Hotel.

Declaring that when two men of such caliber as the British Foreign Secretary and the United States President meet, they are expected to discuss much more important matters than those listed by Eden in his House of Commons speech. Mr. Hirota explained that among the vital questions which Eden failed to mention are: the attitude of the anti-Axis Powers toward Chungking, their stand toward the Soviet Union and their attitude vis-a-vis smaller nations in their camp.

Instead, Mr. Eden explained that his talks with President Roosevelt centered on three issues, namely: war conduct—details of which could not be made public—political cooperation and post-war policy. Assuming that these points were discussed, no serious talks on war prosecution could have been held as Eden was not accompanied by any British military expert and he himself is "an amateur in this field," Mr. Hirota stated.

Dealing next with the second item on Eden's list of topics discussed at the Washington meet—political cooperation—the Embassy spokesman subdivided this subject as follows: (1) the anti-Axis policy toward France; (2) their stand toward the European neutrals, (3) relations between Britain and the United States and (4) post-war policy in which the anti-Axis forces want to "acquire authority to enforce peace in the world."

In regard to France, the spokesman pointed out that should there be any settlement, it would be done at the expense of General Charles de Gaulle as evidenced by the alacrity with which Britain is making concessions to the United States; for example, the postponement by Lieutenant-General Dwight Eisenhower of the French rebel general's trip to North Africa.

Any talk by the British Foreign Secretary or President Roosevelt about the European neutral states means only one thing—the anti-Axis camp will either attempt to win them over to their camp or violate their neutrality as they had done in the case of Yugoslavia and Greece. "This we can never allow them to do while we sit and watch," the spokesman warned.

"It is all very nice from the point of view of eloquence for the anti-Axis leaders to say that they need authority to maintain world peace and prevent disastrous world conflicts after the present war," the spokesman said, adding, "but who engineered these disturbances?"

It is "quite brazen" of Eden to have made such a statement in the House of Commons, the spokesman added, discussing the British Foreign Secretary's declaration that the question of prevention of world wars was discussed with Roosevelt.

The fact that Eden talked of such trivialities and high-sounding phrases "worthy of a schoolboys' oratorical contest," forgetting vital issues, serves as clear testimony that his mission has failed, the spokesman said.

Singling out for attention the vital issues overlooked by Eden, Mr. Hirota pointed to Chungking which, completely disregarded by her War Allies in their conferences, was also not mentioned in Eden's speech. The Anglo-American leaders who so completely disregard Chungking politically have also to do so militarily as they are now unable to extend Chiang Kai-shek military assistance owing to the capture of Burma by the Japanese Forces and the cutting off of the Burma Road.

Instead of the anti-Axis forces recapturing Burma and the Burma Road, it is the Japanese Forces that are now continuing the offensive and have advanced in the Akyab area.

MALAI BUDGET SEEN TO MEET LONG WAR

Expenditure Account Lays Stress on Reconstruction And Engineering Works

Syonan Sinbun

The Japanese Military Administration, since its establishment a year ago, has gradually extended temporary measures into different fields, and today it is about to take permanent measures rather than temporary steps. This conclusion is obviously plain in the figures of revenue and expenditure of the Military Administration for the current fiscal year.

In compiling the budget for the past year, it was divided into different appropriations made according to the rapidly changing conditions. This year, however, the estimate is made for the whole year, and moreover, instead of placing priority on revival of the various installations, expenditure account is directed for general construction work which definitely indicates positive measures against a protracted war.

For instance, a fairly large amount is allocated for shipbuilding and salvaging of sunken vessels, while a huge sum is appropriated for industrial purposes in order to increase the production of foodstuffs, a vital necessity in ensuring self-sufficiency.

A considerable amount, likewise, is set aside for engineering enterprises such as repairing harbor facilities and construction of roads.

A feature of the budget compilation which saw no precedent during the British rule in Malai is the fact that a fairly large sum is appropriated for training local inhabitants as Government officials. Provision is also made for relief and health promotion, establishment of a medical college and other welfare undertakings.

Phenomenal Development

In the field of revenue, the chief source of income is based on tariffs levied on commodities to be sent to Japan Proper, sales by the Military Administration of sugar, rice, salt and other daily necessities, profits made from monopolized goods, lotteries, etc.

In July last year, lottery tickets to the value of $1,000,000 were issued with satisfactory results, so that it has been decided to issue lottery tickets amounting to $3,000,000 within this year, which were put on sale from April. Forty per cent of the amount issued and the income from this source will be devoted to relief work and sanitation.

Industrial development in Malai and Sumatra during last year has been phenomenal.

The communications system has been restored completely and, apart from the epochal revision of the schedule of the Malai railways, steps have been taken to shorten by six hours the railway service between Shonan and Padang Besar which can now be covered in 28 hours. Thus, the restoration of communication facilities is contributing greatly towards speeding up the transportation of materials.

F.I.C. Economic Body Meets

Domei

HANOI, May 1.—The French Indo-China Economic Council which was established according to a decree issued by Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux on November 11, 1942, held its first meeting here on April 29.

Attended by the representatives of the six classes of industrial associations comprising transportation, finance, agriculture and forestry, commerce, mining and manufacturing, the council discussed various economic problems confronting Indo-China.

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SOUTH AREAS TO SEE 'SINGAPORE ATTACK'

Information Board Decides to Dispatch Picture Endorsed By Home Ministry

"The General Attack of Singapore," a Daiyei's war dramatic picture, which was endorsed by the Home Ministry, has been decided by the Board of Information as the picture to be sent to the Southern Regions.

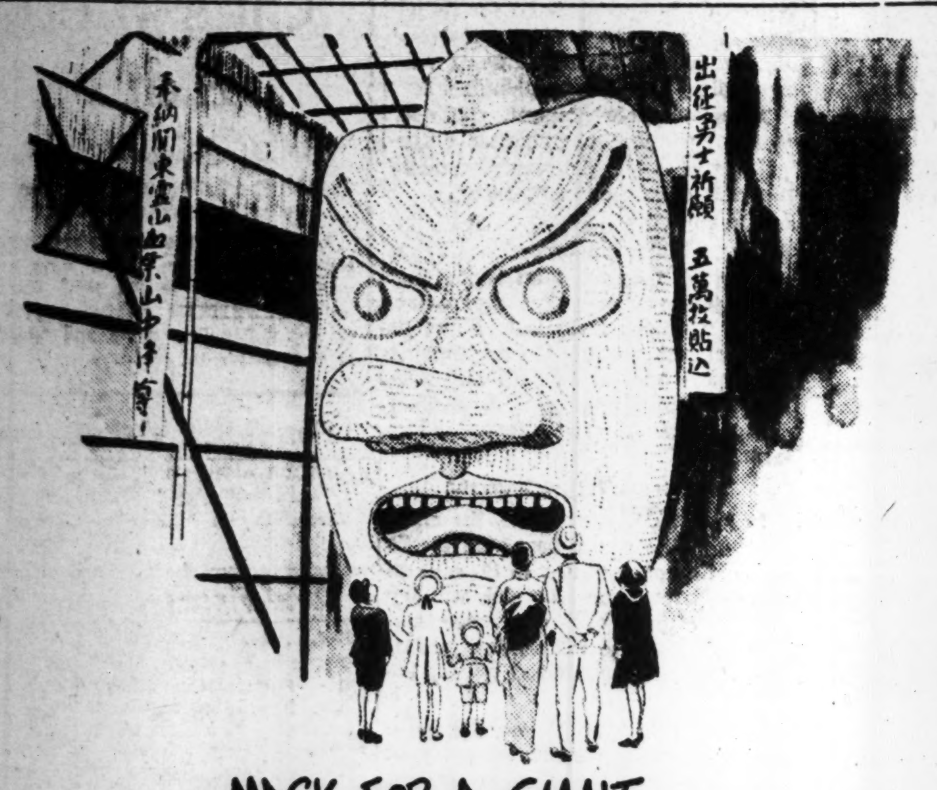
Unofficial investigation reveals that the motion picture theaters in Tokyo at the end of December last year totaled 319. Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, theaters showing domestic pictures exclusively increased to 298. On the other hand, those with program of foreign films decreased to 13. The increase of the number of attendance at these theaters is phenomenal. The 1942 figures at the 319 theaters aggregated 190,265,166, this being a marked increase of 88,687,635 as against the total in 1941.

The Education Ministry recently approved the following cultural pictures; namely, "The Bright Village," "The Reconstructed Canton," and "Horyuji Temple."

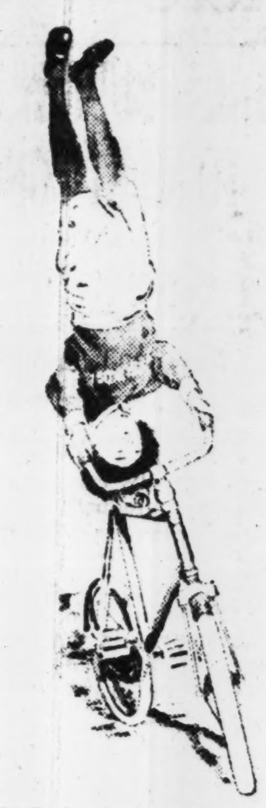
The Tokyo studios of the Daiyei has decided to produce two new pictures; namely "Volunteers' Corps of Burma," and "Fuku-chan's Adventures."

"The Forest of the North" is the title of a new picture to be made by the Nippon Eigasha in cooperation with the Education Ministry. This is one of a series of films depicting the geographical features of Greater East Asia sphere.

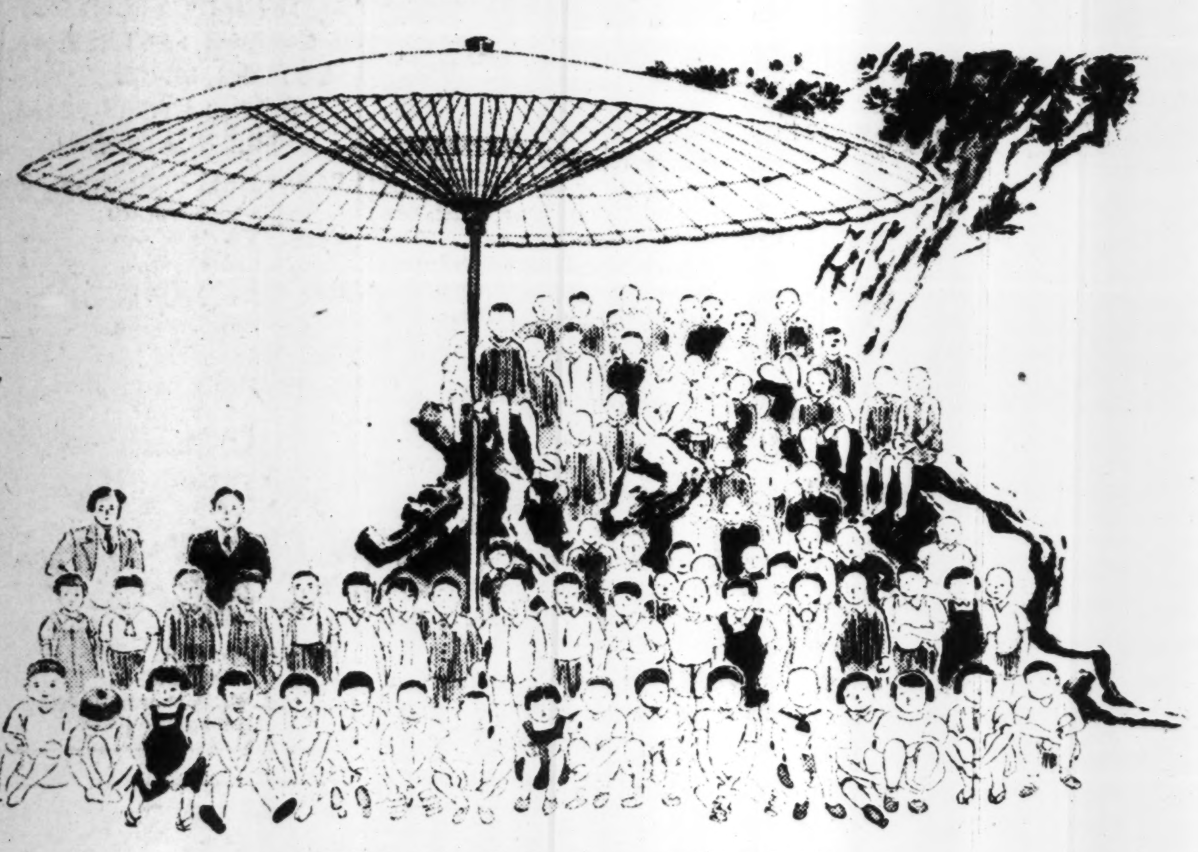
STRANGER THAN FICTION



MASK FOR A GIANT
MEASURING 7 METERS IN LENGTH THIS ENORMOUS MASK OF TENGU OR LONG-NOSED GOBLIN, IS IN GUMMA PREFECTURE. NAMES OF SOLDIERS FROM THE DISTRICT NOW AT THE FRONT ARE WRITTEN ON THE MASK.



YURIKO YOKOI RODE A BICYCLE STANDING UPSIDE DOWN AT THE AGE OF 10.



UMBRELLA FOR 100 CHILDREN
KUNIZO MIO OF WAKAYAMA OWNS AN UMBRELLA MEASURING OVER 5 METERS IN DIAMETER UNDER WHICH 100 CHILDREN CAN SIT.

Concert Calendar

The ninth subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Kazuo Yamada, today and tomorrow, at 7 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Miss Kazuko Kusama, at the piano. The program includes Vincent d'Indy's "Symphony for Orchestra and Piano on a French Mountain song," Akira Ogura's Symphonic Suite and Cesar Frank's Symphony in D minor.

An operatic performance, Rimsky-Korsakov's "The Snow Maiden" in four acts, translated into Japanese, and arranged by Tetsuzo Shirai, musical arrangements by Professor Klaus Pringsheim, accompanied by the Toho Symphony Orchestra, from today until May 10. (Sunday, May 9—matinee only), at the Teikoku Gekijo. The artists include Miss Kuniko Ashihara, soprano; Genjiro Nagata, tenor; Keisuke Shimoyagawa, baritone; Miss Teruko Tsuji, soprano; Miss Yoshiko Sato, mezzo-soprano; Shigeo Kusunoki, tenor and Toho dancing team and Toho chorus group.

A dance recital by Nagayo Sekiguchi and his pupils, accompanied by Miss Ritsuko Fujita, at the piano, lighting effects by Kimio Anazawa, Friday, May 7, at 6:30 p.m. at the Gunjin Kaikan. The program includes Rimsky-Korsakov's "Hymn to the East"; Pierne's Piero's Poem; Chopin's Red Dragon-fly; Schumann's Water-fowl; Pierne's Serenade; Debussy's Romance; Strauss' Pastorale; Debussy's Etude—The Sea and eight other new dance creations by the artist.

A vocal recital by Miss Mieko Kako, accompanied by Miss Yasuko Tani, at the piano; entitled "Lieder Evening," Friday, May 7, at 7 p.m. at the Nihon Seinen-kan. The program includes lieder by Schubert, Brahms, and Hugo Wolf, and Japanese songs by Komei Abe and Toshiharu Ichikawa.

The 19th abonnement concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, Friday, May 7, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Professor Willy Frey, violin. The program includes Glazounov's Violin Concerto in A minor, Op. 82; Wagner's "Ein Siegfried-Idyll," and Debussy's "Iberia" Suite.

A joint dance recital by Madame Seiko Takata, Shigeru Komori, Goro Yamada and Toshinosuke Hanayagi, Sunday, May 9, at 6 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The accompaniment by Miss Reiko Asaoka and Miss Yoko Hirayama, at the piano and chorus by the Godo Chorus Group.

The second of a series of four piano recitals by Madame Chieko Hara, Saturday, May 8, at 2 p.m. at the Teikoku Gekijo. The program includes Bach's Italian Concerto; Schumann's Carnaval, Op. 9; Ravel's Sonatine; Debussy's "Estampes," and Beethoven's "Moonlight" Sonata.

An evening of Lyric songs composed by Shukichi Mitsukuri, Monday, May 10, at 6:30 p.m. at the Sangyo Kaikan. The soloists includes Miss Haruko Mori, soprano; Madame Taneko Seki, soprano; Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto; Takeshi Tometa, baritone and Miss Haruko Fujita, at the piano.

A vocal recital by Seiichi Hayakawa, baritone, entitled "Schubert's Evening," accompanied by Professor Klaus Pringsheim, at the piano, Tuesday, May 11, at 6:30 p.m. at the Sangyo Kaikan. The program includes all Schubert's Lieder songs on the poem of Goethe.

The 30th special concert of Kosei Bunka, sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, entitled "Six Grand Violin Concertos Evening" featuring Professor Willy Frey, violin with the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Joseph Rosenstock, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 11 and 12, (Tuesday: matinee at 4 p.m., and soiree at 7 p.m.; Wednesday; 7 p.m.), at the Kyoritsu auditorium. May 11—The program includes Concertos by Mozart, Paganini and Mendelssohn. May 12—The program includes Concertos by Bach, Beethoven and Brahms.

The sixth masterworks appreciation concert sponsored by the Kondo Music Office, Tuesday, May 11, at 7 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Miss Sonoko Inouye, at the piano with the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Hisatada Otaka. The program includes Bach's Brandenbourg Concerto No. 3 in G major; Schumann's Piano Concerto in A minor, and Beethoven's Sixth Symphony (Pastorale).

The third concert by the Tokyo Chamber Music Association, entitled "Bach Evening," Wednesday, May 12, at 7 p.m. at the Sangyo Kaikan. The artists includes Madame Eta Harich-Schneider, piano and cembalo; Shozo Suzuki, flute; Akeo Watanabe, Shuntatsu Kohno, violin, Kimiyo Matsuura, viola and Hideo Saito and Fumio Suzuki, cello. The program includes Sonate C moll fuer Violine und Cembalo; Toccata G dur and Capriccio (Cembalo solo) and Konzert E dur fuer Cembalo mit begleitenden Streichern.

A piano recital by Professor Miyaji Takaori, of the Tokyo Academy of Music, Wednesday, May 12, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Beethoven's Sonata Op. 27-2, "Moonlight" Sonata and Sonata Op. 57, "Appassionata"; Rachmaninoff's Prelude Op. 3-2 and Polischnelle Op. 3-4; Kunihiko Hashimoto's Nocturne and "Odori"; Chopin's Two Mazurkas in B minor and in F minor, and Polonaise Op. 53.

A vocal recital by Miss Haruko Kato, soprano, accompanied by Toroku Takagi, at the piano, Thursday, May 13, at 7 p.m., at the Sangyo Kaikan. The program includes numbers by Schubert, Schumann, Wolf, Mahler and Nichorei.

A joint piano recital by three artists, Miss Luna Mori, Miss Chikako Takeyasu and Miss Yasuko Asakura, Friday, May 14, at 6:30 p.m. at the Nihon Seinen-kan. The program includes Beethoven's Sonaten (Op. 109 E-dur: rendered by Miss Chikako Takeyasu), (Op. 110 As-dur: rendered by Miss Luna Mori), Op. 111 c-moll: rendered by Miss Yasuko Asakura; Schumann's Symphonische Etueden Op. 13 (rendered by Miss Luna Mori); Chopin's Ballade f-moll Op. 52 (rendered by Miss Yasuko Asakura) and Liszt's Mephisto Walzer (rendered by Miss Chikako Takeyasu).

The 5th abonnement concert by the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Hideo Saito Saturday, May 15, at 7 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The [illegible] Ishii, at the piano. The program includes Verdi's "Sizilianische Vesper" Overture; Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 1; and Rimsky-Korsakov's symphonic Suite—"Scheherazade."

A special duo concert by Professor Leonid Kreutzer, piano, and Professor Roman Dukson, 'cello, Saturday, May 15, matinee at 2:30 p.m. and soiree at 7 p.m., at the Peers' Club. The program includes Beethoven's 'Cello Sonata in G minor, Op. 5, No. 2, Variations on a Theme from "Die Zauberflote"; Max Reger's 'Cello Sonata in A minor, Op. 116 (The first performance of the Sonata was given by Prof. Kreutzer and Julius Klengel in Berlin, to both of these artists the work was dedicated by the composer); and Saint-Saens' 'Cello Sonata in C minor, Op. 32. (The tickets only obtainable at Kreutzer Concert Office, care Ryojin-sha, Fukoku Bekkan, Uchisaiwai-cho · 2-chome—No public sale).

Swiss Ration Chocolate

BERNE.—In order to meet the increased demands for chocolate in Switzerland, it has been decided to ration this nutritious food in the course of summer this year.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MSA.

Kazuo Shibuzawa

A pianistic pipe accordion concert was held last Sunday evening at the Hibiya Public Hall. The first part of the program was made up of transcriptions from the standard classical works—Bourree by Bach, Rondo alla Turca by Mozart, Carnival of Venice by Paganini, and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2—followed by original compositions for the instrument by Frossini, under whom Mr. Shibuzawa had studied for several years. Some of his own compositions (an Overture, Argentine Fantasy, My Fandango, Merry-Go-Round, Danse Espagnole) were also included in the programme. He was assisted by the Bikyo Quintet. Mr. Otani contributed a few vocal items while Mr. Takemura at the piano accompanied him throughout the program.

The instrument used by him is of special interest. It was made by a great Italian accordion maker, Catena, in New York. It has a pitch-range of six octaves from the lowest C on the cello upwards; there are 160 buttons on the left, which are capable of forming chords of various character mainly for accompaniment.

Tone-coloring is effected through ingenious arrangements of the four master-keys on the right-hand side just above the key board; the equivalents of the following can be produced with good fidelity: (1) violin, (2) cello, (3) clarinet, (4) oboe, (5) flute, (6) saxophone, (7) organ, (8) celesta, (9) piccolo, (10) cor-Anglais, (11) trumpet, (12) cornet, (13) harmonium, (14) bassoon, (15) standard accordion tone, and (16) tutti eect. One of the characteristic performance effects is the "bellow-shaking,' which produces a kind of tremolo-effect, either in single note or in chords, peculiar to this instrument alone.

Both his playing and compositions were pleasant and melodious in their own spheres, though one wished for a thought more clearly defined dynamic shade at times.

Kazuko Kusama

A pianoforte recital by Miss Kusama was given last Tuesday evening at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program included Mozart's Sonata in B-flat major (K. V. 333), Brahms' Variations and Fugue on a Theme of Handel, Op. 24, followed by Debussy's Suite Bergamasque (Prelude, Menuet, Clair de Lune, Passepied), Faure's Impromptu, No. 2, Op. 31 (F minor), and Barcarolle, No. 5, Op. 66 (F-sharp minor), Ibert's Le Petit ane blanc, and Chabrier's Bourree Fantasque.

With the exception of the second item, she was wise in choosing the works within her emotional range, though the sophisticated might have regarded the program as not quite substantial.

"She could endow almost any music with exhilarant freedom naturalness and poise, one listened admiringly to such emotional and technical flamboyancy. Her musical education abroad in the most favored surroundings must have contributed very much to this happy trait, for without this emotional and mental expansion, no art (musical or otherwise) would ever flourish.

Though her tone-colouring was not always accompanied by her spontaneous emotional urgings, her tone was lovely and round; her range and control of tone were sufficient to meet all her emotional exigencies.

Brahms' Variations on a Theme by Handel are perfectly modern in general aspect and feeling, and yet they link the old world with the present; the Fugue has a Bach-like flavor but with more freedom and flexibility perhaps. The music, which seems to prerequisite solidity, sonority and vitality, was given a gratifying account by Miss Kusama. Perhaps, it was line, not color, which found its allies in her mezzotint-like conception of music.

The latter half of the program contained some of her most successful items; though perhaps the Debussy would have needed a thought more consideration over the exquisite colors and languor not dissimilar to sensuousness. Faure's two shorter works and Ibert's "Lovely little white Donkey" were given delightful passing interest by the ease of the execution and the natural flamboyancy of her playing. Chabrier's Bourree Fantasque would like to have had a little more fancy and coloring in the general treatment of the work.

It was a genuine pleasure to listen to this highly talented young pianist with all her natural freedom and poise so precious in her moulding of her own style in the future.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

In celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding, the Fujiwara Opera Company is planning to present a three-day special performance at the Kabukiza from May 28 with matinees on the second and third days. The program will include a Japanese opera called "Nishiura no Kami" (The God of Nishiura based on the legend of Ainu) by Momoro Matsui, and Rossini's "The Barber of Seville." The music of the former will be conducted under the baton of Ryutaro Hirota and that of the latter by Manfred Gurlitt, with the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra playing. The leading roles in the two operas will be played by Yoshie Fujiwara, Eiichi Uchida, Takeshi Tomeda, Miho Nagato, Takako Mikami, Keisuke Shimoyagawa, Hidekichi Hibino and Goro Murao.

To commemorate the 15th anniversary of the death of the late Kaoru Osanai, famous stage director and playwright, who is regarded as the "father" of the new dramatic activities in Japan, extensive preparations are now being made by modern school theatrical groups to present the memorial performance toward the end of this year at the Teikoku Gekijo.

Baku Ishii, noted dancer, and his co-players entrained from Tokyo last Sunday for an extended tour of Manchoukuo, where they will visit various military camps to entertain Japanese soldiers.

An extra joint performance of the Mizuho Gekidan and the Shochiku Kokumin Ido Gekidan is scheduled to be given at the Hogakuza for 10 days from June 20. "Mother," a new play by Tatsuro Kudo, and another modern drama, not titled yet but now being written by Kokushi Kishida, will be staged.

Three plays dealing with the life of three patriots of old Japan have been completed by contemporary writers such as Yobun Kaneko, Mitsutoshi Chigiri, and Genkichi Hosoda at the request of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association for use in the circulating show in rural districts. They are "Hirata Atsutane," "Mokurin Rakuho no Sho," and "Maki Izumi no Kami."

The third performance of the Gekidan Honohoza will be given at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo on May 17, 18 and 19. The program, consisting of two plays, will be featured by "The Pioneers Flag," a drama from the pen of Genzo Murakami.

CULTURAL SOCIETY FETES GALLIARD AT LUNCHEON

French Envoy Arsene-Henri And Hori Attend Function At Imperial Hotel

Dr. Henri Galliard was guest of honor at a luncheon given on Tuesday at the Imperial Hotel by the Society for the Promotion of International Cultural Relations.

Among those who attended the luncheon were Charles Arsene-Henri, French Ambassador to Tokyo, as well as Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, and Dr. Taichi Kitashima, of Keio Medical College.

Dr. Galliard arrived in Japan recently to attend the Greater East Asia Medical Conference as a delegate from French Indo-China, and later was appointed exchange professor to lecture at various medical colleges here until June 2.

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MIYAJI TAKAORI
Chief Piano Professor of the Tokyo Academy of Music
Wed., May 12, at 7 p.m.
at Hibiya Public Hall
(Supported by Seinan-sha)

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1. **Beethoven:** Sonata Op. 27-2 "Moonlight Sonata"
2. **Beethoven:** Sonata Op. 57 "Appassionata"
3. **Rachmaninoff:** Prelude Op. 3-2; Polischnelle Op. 3-4
4. **Kunihiko Hashimoto:** Nocturne; "Odori"
5. **Chopin:** Two Mazurkas in B minor and F minor; Polonaise Op. 53

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The VENDETTA of AKO

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 24
The Meeting

The following day, the 2nd of December, the Kochu Teahouse at Hachiman-mae, Fukagawa, was the scene of a strange assembly. Doctors, scholars, tradesmen, samurai, monks and others drifted casually into the Kochu Teahouse. When they happened to meet, they exchanged nonchalant greetings. Nobody suspected them.

Presently they assembled in one room.

Kuranosuke cleared his throat, and addressed them.

"The day when we shall be able to achieve our object is near. The need for perfect unity is all the more urgent. I am sure there is nobody, in this assembly, who wishes to withdraw. But for the sake of strengthening our resolution still further, I propose that we all sign and seal a new pact. If you have no objection. . . ."

He paused a moment, then looked at Chuzaemon Yoshida.

"Master Yoshida," he said.

Yoshida and Soemon Hara had spent the night before writing out the clauses of the new pact. Yoshida now took out this pact from his bosom, and handed it to Hara.

Hara sat erect, and began to read out the words on the pact.

"1. We, the undersigned, swear that we will not rest until we have avenged the death of our lord, Asano Takumi-no-Kami, against Kira Kozuke-no-Suke. There have been many deserters, but we, who remain to the last, will continue faithful unto death. We will assuredly carry out the vendetta, so that the spirit of our lord may rest in peace.

"2. There shall be no difference among us regarding rank or importance on the night of the attack. All of us, united solidly will act as one man.

"3. All of us must observe strict discipline and frugality.

"4. When one of us takes the head of Kira Kozuke-no-Suke, nobody must leave of his own accord. We must remain as one until the end.

Anyone who will not adhere to the above is equivalent to being a coward."

Soemon Hara read the final clause twice.

The pact was then passed from hand to hand. Everyone signed his name, and impressed his blood seal below it. There were forty-seven men in all.

Only last month there had been fifty-five men. Towards the end of November, the number had decreased to fifty, and two days later three more men had disappeared.

Chikara looked at his father. At home he had appeared so susceptible to cold. But now, as he sat at the head of the assembly, he did not seem to feel the cold at all. His face was calm, and a contented light shone in his eyes.

When Soemon Hara had rolled the signed pact into a tight cylinder, and placed it inside his bosom, Kuranosuke took out a scroll of paper, and handing it to Hara, asked him to read it aloud to the others.

Under the title "What every man must remember" there was a long series of advices, carefully set down by Kuranosuke, under the following sub-titles:

1. Place of assembly on the night of the vendetta. The time.
2. Proper procedure when the head of Kira is secured.
3. How to behave on the way to the Sengakuji temple.
4. What to do when Sahyoe-no-Suke, Kira's son, is killed.
5. Concerning the wounded among the enemy.
6. Concerning the signals to be given by whistle.
7. Concerning the beating of the gong when all of us retreat.
8. The retreat to be effected via the rear gate.
9. Concerning the pursuit of the fleeing enemy. What to do when the Uesugi warriors interfere.

There were additional instructions besides the above. When Hara had finished reading out the whole list, everyone in the assembly looked admiringly at Oishi. There was not a single possibility that he had overlooked.

"Master Oishi," said Horibe Yahei suddenly. "It seems to me that you have forgotten one thing."

"Please let me know what it is."

"Supposing the authorities happen to hear of our plan before we can put it into effect, and summon us before them, what are we to do? Yedo is full of rumor about us, and it is not impossible that the Bakufu officials may find out all about us."

Kuranosuke slapped his knee. "How blind of me to have forgotten that! Thank you very much. Thank you indeed."

It was a vital problem. Kuranosuke was silent for a while.

"If such a thing happens," he said at last, "I think there is no other course for us to follow but to tell the truth. That is, we must conceal nothing, but tell the authorities all that we have gone through from the time of the confiscation of our castle up to the present day."

Chuzaemon and Hara Soemon agreed with Kuranosuke. The rest too thought this plan the best.

The sky was getting dark outside by then. A charcoal fire was brought in, but it failed to dispell the cold. Sake was ordered, and conversation became general. When the waitresses brought in the sake bottles, the comrades were talking loudly about a mutual financial aid association. The waitresses did not suspect that this talk was only a camouflage to dispell any suspicions that they might have held concerning the meeting of the forty-seven men.

After a light meal, the comrades dispersed, leaving the house in two's and three's at odd intervals. When the last man left, the road was faintly gleaming with a thin layer of frost, and out towards the offing, the cries of the sea-plovers sounded incessantly.

Chapter 25
The Girl in the Rain

The following day—December 3.

Horibe Yasubei was alone in his house at Hayashi-cho, Honjo. He had drawn an ink-stone box close to him, and was marking something on what looked like a list of articles. It was a catalogue of the arms and armor that had been secretly brought into his house during the last six months. The list was written in a shockingly bad hand, but Horibe could read it easily enough, for he had written it himself.

The list read as follows:

12 spears; two long-handled swords (naginata); two broadaxes; two long bows; two medium bows; bamboo ladders; stone-hammers; crowbars; two giant saws; 60 iron clamps; 16 long-handled iron hooks; pine torches; two storm lanterns; one gong; 47 whistles.

Horibe looked up suddenly.

"I wonder if I put the whistles there. . ." He slipped on his sandals, and went to a shed on the other side of the dirty garden. The place was full of tubs of pickled vegetables, sacks of charcoal, and other things. Yasubei went to a huge basket covered with straw matting.

"Are you at home?" called out a voice from the front door.

Yasubei went out quickly, and shut the door.

"Who's that?" he called out in turn.

"Me," said a familiar voice, and a man dressed like a merchant of Kyoto appeared in front of Yasubei. He was Otaka Gengo.

"Oh, Otaka. Come in. Come in."

"I am in a hurry. Let me talk to you there."

Gengo opened the wicket gate, and came into the garden.

"Horibe," he whispered into Yasubei's ear. "Rejoice. I have good news for you."

"Eh? What?"

"Today also I went to the house of Yomo-an to be taught the gentle art of tea-ceremony. As I was leaving I said that I would come again on the 6th."

"H'm"

"But Yomo-an replied that he would not be at home on the 6th, as he had been invited to a tea-party at the house of Lord Kira for the forenoon. He desired that I should come again on another day."

"We've got him!" exclaimed Yasubei involuntarily.

If Kira was giving a tea-party on the morning of the 6th it followed that he would be in his house on the night of the 5th.

Gengo left at once to inform Oishi. After carefully shutting the doors, Yasubei also left the house.

The news was carried swiftly to all the comrades. Electrified, they waited tensely for the word from Oishi. But the word did not come. The 4th day of the month passed uneventfully. Everyone remained indoors.

The morning of the 5th dawned. It was a cold day, and there was a thin drizzle.

Yogoro Kanzaki, after consulting Yasubei, donned a straw cape, and set out for Matsuzaka-cho, where he kept a close watch on Kira's mansion despite the rain.

It was rather risky for him to remain long in that vicinity, for only that summer he had passed off in the neighborhood as Zenbei, proprietor of a small-goods shop near the rear gate of Kira's mansion. His face was familiar to many people in that area of the city.

But fortunately for him, nobody recognized him, although he passed many persons who used to come to his shop. Yogoro passed the house that used to be his shop.

"Oh, it is still shut." He glanced up at the upstairs window, which was still closed tight, and could not repress a feeling of loneliness. He was about to turn away when he caught sight of a young girl standing under the eaves, facing the closed door. Her hair and shoulders dripped with moisture.

"Please give me some hair-oil," she was saying. "You havent got any ? I want a comb then. . ."

As Yogoro watched, the girl leaned against the door, and her wet hands groped over the weather-beaten surface as though she was looking for something.

(To Be Continued)

Egypt Bans Tool Sale

ANKARA.—The sale of iron and steel tools which could be used as weapons to the civilian population has been prohibited by the Chief of the Egyptian Police, John Russell Pasha, according to a Cairo report.

Red Propaganda Intensified

TANGIER. — Communist propaganda in North Africa has been intensified during the past few days. It is reported from Algiers that communist slogans and the hammer and sickle have been smeared on the walls of the Kasba and other public buildings.

THE SUBTERRANEAN VAULTS OF CORREGIDOR

Combating the Rigors of War and Tending the Wounded and Sick, the Nurses in the Underground Hospital Showed More Courage Than the Yankee Soldiers

By Kazumaro Uno

(Continued From Last Sunday)

This is the fourth and last of a series of thrilling eye-witness accounts of the fall of Corregidor as it happened a year ago. Mr. Uno is a member of the Military Press Bureau at Shanghai and he accompanied the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines.

On learning that the hospital was in Tunnel Nine, I started up the hill in that direction. Somehow I didn't like these huge tunnels, though I could not help but appreciate the engineering achievement involved in their construction.

I had already passed numerous other corridors lined with beds. Now, for the first time since my arrival at Corregidor, I saw women—hospital nurses. Most of them continued with their duties but a few stood at attention as did the male prisoners. In the Hospital Station I sought the M.D in charge and was introduced to Col. W. E. Cooper, chief surgeon and officer-in-charge of the hospital.

He was an elderly man with glasses and a slightly reddish face. He looked more like a missionary than an army officer. He said he was from Texas and wanted to know how I spoke so much English, as if I had been in America. I told him I had been brought up in Utah.

Several nurses stood nearby pretending to be occupied in some work. I knew they were just curious and were listening to every word I spoke. At my remark, frightened expressions suddenly changed to suppressed smiles. I imagined—after inhaling that particular smell which is so typical of any hospital in the world, and seeing row after row of beds occupied by miserable burdens of wrecked humanity—that the cruel realities of war were pressing heavily on their minds.

We sat down and I asked Col Cooper for a drink of water. One of the assistant doctors immediately brought me a cup which he filled from a bottle. The water was cold enough but some stuff which had been put into it as a disinfectant tasted terrible and the smell almost choked me.

"What vile stuff." I grimaced.

"Best insurance against sickness here." Col. Cooper looked annoyed. In all probability I had betrayed my ignorance. Quickly changing the subject, I asked him if he had records as to how many men were being treated in the hospital and a possible casualty list.

He called another doctor who was introduced to me as Dr. Lieut.-Col. Joseph S. Craig, from Indianapolis, Indiana. He was a fellow of about forty, reddish face, blond hair, very cultured—not at all the military type. He saluted me and said, "If you are interested, I will bring you a copy of our records on file." I told him I would appreciate it.

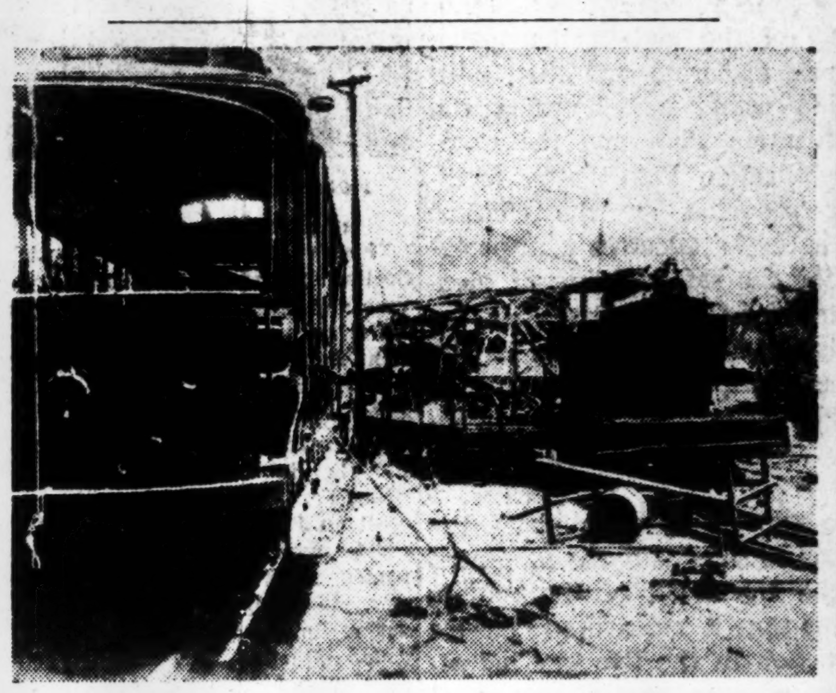
In the meantime, Col. Cooper disclosed to me that since yesterday, the time of the surrender, only one group of soldiers accompanied by an officer had come in to view the hospital, but that numerous Japanese troops had come to ask for bandages, adhesive tape and iodine. He then asked me if I would introduce him to an officer of the Japanese Army Medical Corps as he wanted to offer his cooperation. I answered that I did not know anyone in the Medical Corps but told him not to worry as they would probably be coming soon.

Lieut.-Col. Craig returned with a thin typewritten sheet.

"This is only up to May 2," he stated, "but it is the only complete and authentic record we have of the dead and wounded handled by our hospital. It just gives figures, no names—it would be too long a list and incomplete at that." His manner was most courteous and kind. I took the list and studied it carefully. The figures amazed me. Col. Cooper, was standing beside me, probably read my thoughts for he spoke suddenly in an authoritative way. "We have been exceedingly busy," he declared, "always working under extreme pressure."

"At least 40 per cent of the men here are down with malaria. A number also have diarrheoa and dysentry." Then, counting on his fingers, he continued: "I would say the actual distribution is about 50 per cent wounded, 40 per cent malaria and 10 per cent psycho-neurosis," said Col. Cooper.

"What's this—cycle new roses?" I was very inquisitive, I guess. Col. Cooper proceeded to give me a detailed and lucid explanation. It was more commonly know as shell-shock. The more violent cases were known as hysterical mutism, in which case the patient is so mentally unbalanced that he is often dangerous, he pointed out. Whereas less serious cases of shellshock are known as psycho-neurosis, when the victim imagines that everything has gone wrong and is quite unable to control his nerves. In either case, complete cure is almost impossible. "These cases are more tragic than those suffering from wounds," he concluded.



Relics of the grim battle waged between the Japanese and American forces on Corregidor. On the left is the Corregidor streetcar, or what is left of it. The mangled wreckage in the right background was once the train that ran from the fort to the pier.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

Whilst talking to Col. Cooper, I could not help but notice that many of the nurses were hustling around the hospital corridors. A question sprang to my mind. "How did these nurses take the bombing?" I asked the doctor. He answered quite simply that they had taken it much better than the men. "There was not a single case of shellshock amongst the women," he declared with an air of pride. Then I asked him if it would be possible to get a few of the nurses to pose for a photograph.

It was arranged immediately, though the girls asked to be dismissed for a few minutes in order to be able to "powder their noses." The doctor shrugged his shoulders and winked, as if to say: "Women will be women, war or no war."

It is difficult to describe exactly what conditions are like inside these famous Corregidor tunnels. Even admitting that they are an engineering feat, they still have their drawbacks. For instance, despite the elaborate air-conditioning system, the air is bad and hot. One perspires persistently and the noise and vibration from the machines is enough to drive one mad.

Then, too, the entire lighting system is artificial and this places a heavy handicap on the eyes. It tires one out and bears down on the nerves. Consequently, when our little group stepped out of the tunnel for the photograph, the girls plainly showed their enjoyment and relief as they breathed the fresh air for the first time in many days and stood there basking in the scorching sun. They were enjoying every second of this heaven-sent respite. They even enjoyed having their photo taken—and they pleaded with the colonel to allow them to sit out there for a while.

At my request, Col. Cooper took me through the hospital galleries. That is to say, we started to go through them. There were, I was told, no less than sixteen rows of beds lined up against the wall. The new daylight system of lighting was operating.

Every bed held an injured soldier. Those who were able to, were sitting up with arms in slings or with heavily bandaged necks or legs. In this particular corridor, the nurses were all Filipinos; they weren't as pretty as the American girls, but they were hustling around listening to the calls of the men. There was undoubtedly a dire shortage of nurses. I asked Col. Cooper whether it was true or not that there had been a number of civilians on Corregidor—wives of the men in the service who were evacuated from Manila.

He admitted that at one time there had been several on the island, but added that they had recently been moved out to Australia and other safe places. I inquired how they had been able to get them away and he told me that they had been taken in submarines. It must have been a horrible trip for the women and children, I thought, for life in a submarine is neither comfortable nor pleasant even for the sailors themselves. And suppose the submarine encountered enemy ships. . . . I let my imagination wander, but Col. Cooper brought me back to grim reality once again.

"Here's a typical case of psycho-neurosis," he stated, as we halted before a bed. On it was lying a huge negro, his black curly head resting on a stack of pillows. "This man has already been under observation for several weeks. He is alright this time of the day. The shelling from Bataan by your big guns ruined him."

"Can't he be cured," I asked.

The huge negro stared blankly: I could not tell what he was looking at. It sent chills up and down my spine just looking at him. His heavy fuzzy head was shaking perpetually as if he was muttering to himself "No, no, no, no, no, no. . . ." From the corner of his mouth saliva was oozing, just like babies during their first few months. The big black hands resting on his lap were perpetually trembling.

"It is not so easy and it might take years," the doctor explained.

"But he is very quiet and calm. Doesn't he ever speak?"

"He tries to say something, but it is no use, it doesn't come out distinctly and it does not make sense. When the shelling was still intense, he used to shake violently and utter miserable groans. . . sometimes it was necessary to strap him down. . . but, as you can see for yourself, he is perfectly harmless now."

I started to move on. I had seen enough of him. A few beds further away was a fellow whose face and arms were as black as coal, while the rest of his body was reddish.

"This is a case of burns. He was on a truck which was laden with gasoline and a shell burst nearby. The concussion caused the truckload of gasoline to burst into flame and he was thrown some sixty feet by the explosion, while his body caught fire at the same time. He was rescued after sustaining severe burns on the arms and face. . . but he will be alright."

I stared at the poor chap. There were no bandages on. He was bare, his burns exposed except for the greasy stuff that had been poured on them. I could not detect any expression on his face because it was a solid mass of burnt human flesh, just like an over-cooked hamburger. He must be in terrible pain, I thought. Again I moved on quickly. The smell of the hospital began to affect me—it was like a seasickness in the stomach.

As long as I live I will never forget the next patient that we came to. He was very young, not more than twenty-two or three at the most. A good looking fellow—blue eyes, light creamy hair, well-shaped ears and nose. His mouth was tightened to a thin slit and his body was as rigid as iron, but his head was rolling from one side to the other on the bed. It was obvious that he was in agony, suffering untold pain. Beads of perspiration trickled down his ashy forehead, literally soaking his pillow. Occasionally those clamped lips of his would move, but only a harsh whisper came out. It sounded like "Mother. . . .oh, Mother!"

I stood there rooted to the spot, silently watching that figure of torment. The fellow on the next bed was turned in the opposite direction and he seemed to be covering his ears with a bandaged hand. "He will be alright in the next few days" Col. Cooper murmured. "He was brought in a few days ago. His legs have been badly shot up by shrapnel. He had been lying for several days out there in the hills. Gangrene had set in. Before operating we had to feed him to the maggots. . . . it was the only way we could save the upper portion of his legs. The pain must be unbearable, but he is taking it quite well. . . ."

The next thing I remember, I was telling Col. Cooper that I had seen enough of the hospital. I was busy, I said. Anything to get out of that dreadful place.

Ten minutes later, I was out of the tunnel sitting in the sunlight on some cases of machine-gun bullets. It took me several minutes before I felt well enough to continue. I realized then how strong those nurses were—how strong they had to be.

Mutual Antagonism Is Displayed By Anglo-American War Prisoners

Yankees, Because of Their Wages, Disliked by Britishers, Australians—Englishmen Assume Haughty Attitude Toward Others

One day recently, a round-table conference was sponsored by Domei at a certain base in Burma, in which three Americans, two Britishers, one Australian and one New Zealander, all aviation officers and prisoners of war participated. The purpose of the conference was to obtain the unreserved opinions of these enemy war prisoners on their daily lives at the prisoners' camp where they are accommodated and also on the actual conditions in their homelands when they left.

While these enemy prisoners were still at their respective bases, they were apparently on none too friendly terms, the British and Australians harboring antagonism toward the Americans by reason of the higher wages paid the latter, and the British assuming a haughty attitude toward the others. Even in course of the conference the differences among them could be plainly noticed. While the Britishers were rather quiet, maintaining a gentlemenly air about them, the Americans kept on talking.

Mostly Youngsters

Most of these war prisoners are not older than 26 or 27, the youngest among them being 21.

The questions and answers at the round-table conference follow:

Question: "Did you get sufficient supplies at Chittagong?"

Major Dutchenfield (British, company commander of the Hurricane fighter unit) "We had a sufficient number of airplanes, but as for food supplies we hardly had any fresh vegetables and had to live on canned goods. There having been no recreation facilities at Chittagong, we felt as though we were living in a desert."

Question: "How were the relations between the American soldiers and British? Which do you think are superior in quality, British planes or American?"

Major Dutchenfield: "I did not come into contact with the Americans, and therefore I cannot tell about their relations with the British. In my opinion, British planes are superior to American craft, particularly in high altitude flying."

Question: "Why is it that the British and American soldiers do not mix among themselves?"

Lieutenant Anthony Claus: (22-year old New Zealander, pilot of a New Zealand Hurricane) "We scarcely had a chance to come into contact with them. Besides, the difference in wages makes it harder for us to associate with them. Lieutenants in the American air force are paid 1,000 rupees monthly while we are paid only 580 rupees. The clubs and other recreation facilities frequented by the Americans are avoided by the British and Australian officers."

Question: "Are British officers on good terms with the Australians?"

Lieutenant Claus: "As far as I know, they are friendly. We, the Australian and New Zealand officers receive special danger allowances from our respective governments. Therefore, the British officers are financially in the most unfavorable condition."

Question: "How are living conditions in Kunming?"

Lieutenant Raymond W. Luchan: (27 year old American, pilot of a P-40 fighter) "I sojourned in Kunming for eight months. It is a nice town, except that commodity prices are very high. We had to pay at least 100 yuans for one meal. Our livelihood was guaranteed by the government, but due to the shortage of gasoline we could not move about much. The regulation prohibiting the entry of Chinese coolies into airfields brought about difficulties in securing sufficient labor."

Question: "How much are you paid?"

Had No Amusements

Lieutenant Luchan: "We are paid U.S. $296. As there are no amusement facilities, most of us send about $200 back home and spend the rest for gambling."

Question: "Did you know beforehand that you were going to be dispatched to China?"

Lieutenant Luchan: "At first, we did not have the faintest idea where we would be dispatched. When we arrived in India, for the first time we were informed that we were to go to China. We certainly drew the hardest lot, but by submitting to the inevitability, we decided to save our earnings. However, unluckily we were shot down in Burma."

Question: "When did you get the last letter from your home?"

Lieutenant Richard Watson: (British, 21, commander of Wellington bomber plane) "I got married only four weeks before I left England. At present my wife is working at the War Ministry. In the last letter I received, she asked me to come back as soon as possible. When I was still in London, the city was being raided continuously by German planes and casualties were so great that the government encouraged the public to wear metal identifications. The London residents were scared stiff of the severe German bombing attacks repeated day after day."

Conditions in America

Question: "How are living conditions in America?"

Sub-Lieutenant Owen Bagett: (American, 22, pilot of P-25 bomber plane) "when I left America last December, gasoline, sugar and coffee were on the ration system in the eastern states. Mother wrote me recently that the gasoline ration had been cut and that shoes were also placed on the ration system."

Question: "When did you apply to join the air force?"

Sub-Lieutenant Bagett: "As soon as I graduated from university in 1941. At that time there were many openings that promised better financial possibilities, and so mother objected my entering the Army. After six months' training I was qualified as an aviator, and immediately dispatched to India. Last year on February 26 during an aerial combat with Japanese planes, I was shot down. The Americans, being daily deluded by the governments' concoted announcements of victories, have no idea of the true progress of the war. Of course no one is so dumb as to swallow the government's announcements as they are."

Question: "How did you feel when you experienced Japanese fire?"

Crashed in 2 Minutes

Sergeant Kennis M. White: (Australian, 22, Lockheed bomber pilot). It happened within a flash. My plane crashed within two minutes. I was so desperately trying to extinguish the fire spouting from the engine that I do not remember much. Finding three comrades killed, I could hardly believe myself alive. While I was still stupefied, I was taken prisoner by some Burmese and then handed over to the Japanese, I was amazed at the kindness shown me by the Japanese."

Question: "What do you think of Japanese soldiers?"

Sub-lieutenant George H. Wilson: (American, 28, gunner on a "flying fortress") "when my plane crashed I was kindly taken care of by some Japanese soldiers and their consideration while taking me to their headquarters astounded me. They are all very different from what I previously imagined they would be. I was carrying a picture of my fiancee when I was captured. The Japanese soldiers took it away from me, but after a month it was sent back from a certain base. I cannot but pay my highest respect to the Japanese soldiers who take such trouble as sending a picture back to an enemy captive."

Question: "Have you got anything to say about this detention camp?"

Appreciates Kindness

Lieutenant Watson: "I don't think anyone can be more considerate than the Japanese. On the way here, they did not mind going far to get some water for us when we were thirsty. Moreover, they gave us some cigarettes which we knew, were not sufficient even for themselves. Everything is very comfortable at this camp. We are enjoying a considerable amount of freedom. We are more than grateful for their generosity and kindness."

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1943

The Mobilization Plans For 1943-1944

As the War of Greater East Asia enters upon its most acute phase, it can be seen that Japan's wartime economy is assuming a commensurately decisive aspect. To crush the enemy's resistance completely, she is concentrating her efforts on the maintenance and enhancement of all her resources. To execute vigorously a positive wartime economic policy along these lines, the Government has decided to direct priority of attention to the five key industries of iron and steel, coal, light metals, shipbuilding, and aircraft. It may be noted that as epochal measures for this purpose, the Government secured the approval of the 81st session of the Diet for the Special Wartime Administrative Cases Bill, designed primarily to increase the Prime Minister's powers, and other related bills. Further, as a means of putting such measures into operation, there have been created the Cabinet Advisers' system, which mobilizes the best brains from all quarters and increases the wartime administrative efficiency by ensuring strict enforcement of official discipline, and the Wartime Economic Council which utilizes the services of seven outstanding industrial and economic leaders chosen for their rich experience and rare ability. At the same time, the Administrative Inspection system has been adopted. In the field of politics, the Cabinet has been reconstructed, forging still closer the ties of collaboration between the Government and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association so as to enhance the fighting strength of the country.

The Materials Mobilization and the Communications Mobilization Plans for 1943-44, decided upon at the Cabinet meeting of April 30, have been drawn up in accordance with the principle of concentrating on the five key industries referred to, and through the execution of these plans, it is intended that the country's fighting strength should be augmented.

The program for the mobilization of materials and the plan for the mobilization of communications facilities to ensure the distribution of materials in the proper quarters at the right moment are of vital importance for the enforcement of the Special Wartime Administrative Cases Ordinance, and such plans have now been drawn up by the Planning Board in full consultation with all the Ministries concerned, including the fighting services, and formally approved. The emergency structure for increased production is now complete and Japan's wartime economy bids fair to be operated on a solid basis.

The new plans for the mobilization of materials and communications are, of course, intended to put the collective fighting strength of the nation on the highest possible plane. They are of such potency as to enable Japan not only to counter successfully the enemy's offensive organized mainly on his enormous productive power, but to get over the present decisive stage of the war as successfully. It follows, therefore, that the road to victory lies along the smooth execution of these programs by the united efforts of the entire nation.

In wartime economy, it is as necessary to safeguard the livelihood of the nation as to increase the productivity of war materials, for this is the way to maintain the collective fighting strength on a really efficient basis. In order that the plan for wartime economy may cope successfully with the requirements of the war situation which witnesses constant and rapid developments, they must have sufficient elasticity. The important duty which planned wartime economy is called upon to perform is to meet the constant friction and sacrifice involved in the maintenance of the wartime economic order, smoothly, courageously and elastically.

In other words, in order to win a decisive victory in the present war, we must make the utmost efforts to increase the wartime productive power through planned distribution and transportation of the various elements in production available in limited quantities, in accordance with the circumstances prevalent at the decisive stage of the war. On the other hand, that part of the demand which has nothing directly to do with the increase of fighting strength must be curtailed drastically so that the planned adjustment of enterprises and reorganization of industry may be speedily carried out.

It is satisfactory to note that the contents and constitution of the mobilization plans are growing more elaborate and that, with closer connection established between the Materials Mobilization Plan and the Communications Mobilization Plan, better facilities are being provided for the efficient display of the nation's collective transportation capacity, for the safeguarding of planned supply power for Greater East Asia, for the adequate distribution of materials for the increase of armaments, and for the planned supply of liquid fuel according to the standard fixed for the reduction of the civilian demand.

Under these two mobilization plans, the Government aims to safeguard the minimum standard for the livelihood of the nation, while at the same time it endeavors to ensure increased production in the five key industries. It justly stresses the necessity of safeguarding the national livelihood, for on it depends the preservation of the industrial capacity of the nation, on which wartime productive power in turn hinges. So long as it is safeguarded, the national morale will continue to stand high and there will be a firmer determination all round to fight the war out to a successful issue in defiance of all difficulties and privations.

Japan now relies in part on Manchoukuo, China, and the regions of the South for the supply of materials which form the basis of her planned economy. That to say, by liquidating the former course of depending on Western Powers for the supply of such materials, Japan is now pursuing the policy of self-sufficiency within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. As to the building of more ships requisite for the transportation of materials, the Government has a definite plan which gives every promise of success. Thus Japan's fighting strength will surely go on increasing, provided the plans for increased production are carried out energetically. The prospects are all the brighter because it is confidently expected that through the increased utilization of the resources in the occupied areas of the South, where the reconstruction and exploitation works are making smooth progress, Japan's collective fighting strength will be enhanced to an extent surpassing that of the enemy countries.

Thus, the formulation of the Materials Mobilization and the Communications Mobilization Plans for 1943-44 points to the perfection of the structure for certain victory, and it is encouraging to observe that the entire nation is now firmly pledged to the fullest cooperation for the successful execution of these plans.

A Year Ago Today

May 5, 1942

With Dansalan, important city on the northern coast of Lake Lanao on Mindanao Island, captured by the Japanese within only five days since the Japanese landing on Parang, the whole of Mindanao Island has been placed under Japanese control.

* * *

An indication of the inconceivable difficulties suffered by Chungking following the complete blockade of the Burma route by the Japanese occupation of Mandalay was seen today in the disclosure that the Chungking regime will put a general mobilization law into practice from today. The new measure is designed to mobilize all available natural resources, manpower, technique and industrial production to carry on the war.

* * *

Severe shortage of sugar in the United States finally compelled authorities to adopt strict ration measures to alleviate the pressure felt. The measures went into effect today.

* * *

A Japanese Unit, which occupied Sabangan in the middle part of Luzon Island yesterday, completely occupied Bontoc, strategic point 80 kilometers northeast of this city, today.

* * *

Large formations of Japanese Army aircraft today carried out more than 10 raids on the Island of Mindanao, machine-gunning retreating enemy troops and truck columns and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

* * *

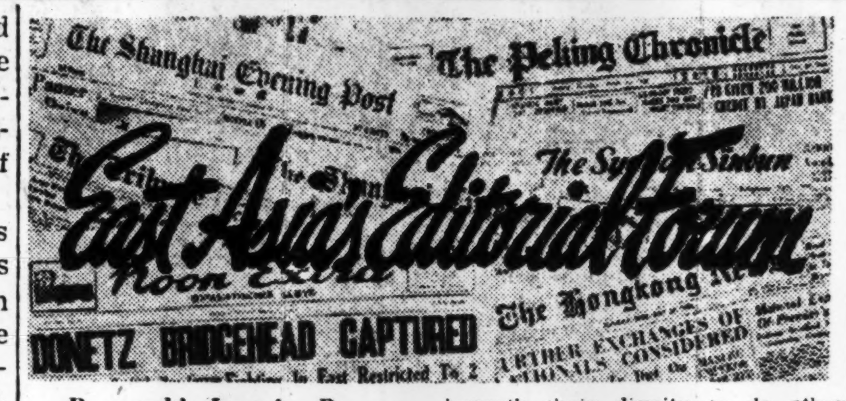
Japanese aircraft attacked the Malaybalay fortress today and destroyed a number of enemy military establishments.

* * *

Large formations of Japanese aircraft from early morning to afternoon today carried out large-scale bombing raids on Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, scoring direct hits on enemy military establishments within and without the city.

* * *

Crack units of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces which have stood by since the fall of Bataan Peninsula, today started their landing operations on the besieged island of Corregidor. Under the cover of gunfire from Japanese positions near the Southern tip of Bataan Peninsula, the Japanese Units, after piercing the mine-fields protecting the northern channel of Manila Bay, successfully landed at two points on the northern coast of the island.


The Shanghai Evening Post
The Peking Chronicle
The Syonan Sinbun
East Asia's Editorial Forum
Noon Extra
The Hongkong News
DONETZ BRIDGEHEAD CAPTURED
FURTHER EXCHANGES OF NATIONALS CONSIDERED

Roosevelt's Lust for Power

(From The Hongkong News)

Though the next presidential election in the United States is a year and some months away, signs are already accumulating that President Roosevelt desires to run for a fourth term, thus giving rise to the gibe that he aspires to be more than mere President of the United States and that in fact he wants to be "King Franklin." Reaching the age of 61 on January 30 last, he already wields more power than any other person before him in American history. Climbing the political ladder during the heyday of United States dollar diplomacy, he may without reservation be called the "Dictator of the Americas." It seems that he is not yet content. His insatiable lust for power drives him on to establish for himself a more permanent position. He has already set a precedent by occupying the presidential office for three successive terms, but to him this is not enough.

How Roosevelt acquired the tremendous power which he wields today is a matter of history; how he will use this power in future is a matter of conjecture and probably a source of worry to his opponents in the United States and to his satellites in the Americas. Certainly, even some of his friends do not face the prospect of a fourth term with equanimity. Roosevelt is assisted in his ambition by the fact that among the candidates who may be placed in opposition to him next year, there is not a single one who has the ability or the personality to sway the country—which bespeaks the poor quality of statesmanship in the United States. As the problem of finding a successor to Churchill is driving British official circles frantic, so the difficulty of replacing Roosevelt is contributing to his firm hold of the saddle in the administration of the United States. But even in his own Party, Roosevelt is being opposed where his insatiable ambitions are concerned, and one newspaper has gone so far as to remark that if Roosevelt succeeds in winning a fourth term, the United States may as well say "Goodbye" to its present political status as a Republic.

With one hand planted firmly on his own country, Roosevelt's other hand is reaching out, and already Latin America, Chungking and even the British Empire itself are under its shadow. He sees in the present world conflict a golden opportunity to become "Dictator of the World." However, in trying to grasp too much, he will eventually over-reach himself. He has already made the tactical blunder of extending this hand of his to East Asia, as a result of which Japan, with a single stroke, has wiped the East Asiatic horizon clear of his darkening hand.

It remains to be seen how long he will be able to keep Latin America and the anti-Axis nations befuddled. A man of his temperament cannot remain satisfied with domestic power, even though he be given carte blanche authority by his people. The day is not far off when, having bitten off more than he can chew, he will totter and fall from his pedestal, revealing to the world what he actually is—a megalomaniac.

Change for Better

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

Phenomenal changes have taken place in the lives and outlook of the people of this country since a year ago, and it is almost unbelievable that within so short a time such a complete changeover could have been effected—a change for the better—and that peace and tranquillity could have been so completely restored, that people have largely completely forgotten the nightmare which caused them so much anxiety and sleepless nights when they suddenly found themselves abandoned by the former regime.

Today many of these people who worried themselves almost to distraction, are back at work in congenial employment, while many others—former clerks who in the old days were continually in fear of getting the sack—have built up little businesses of their own and are establishing themselves on a firm economic footing, with the future now full of promise instead of the prospect of old age without a pension.

Of particular importance is the changed outlook of the people today, especially among those who once filled the ranks of the "white collar" fraternity. In these ranks were many young men who, after a superficial education, found themselves qualified only for the lowly paid jobs in mercantile offices. Many of these young men could not secure even such jobs, and were content to idle away their time doing nothing useful, because they labored under the delusion that it was beneath their dignity to do other forms of work.

A healthy outlook on life has now replaced the warped attitude of many of these young men, who have come to realize that the honest manual laborer or tiller of the earth is entitled to as much, nay more, dignity and respect than the indifferent office clerk, regardless of his social status. Old social standards, based on make-believe and outward show, have been swept overboard. Today the test of a man's real merit lies in the measure of his assimilation of the spirit of the New Order and the extent of his cooperation under that order. The owner of a small cottage industry, the peasant-farmer, these are the men who matter, for they are assets and not a liability to the community.

Along with this changed outlook has come sensible new ways. Old conventions, so-called "face-saving" expenditure on weddings and funerals, are all being done away with. Wise spending is the watchword today, and this is leading to an avoidance of unrepayable debts—that loadstone which burdened many young men all through their lives, just because they had to give an aged mother or father a burial with a brass band and much entertaining of night visitors to the funeral house, or of lavish treating at their own weddings.

And so, as we look forward to this second year of the people's progress towards the goal of cultural upliftment under the New Order, we visualize a still happier community a year hence, with contentment written on their faces, and the realization that the New Order really implies their emancipation from the evils of the past characterizing their endeavors in all directions of human enterprise.

Japan's Moral Policy

(From the Tairiku Shimpo. Translated by The Shanghai Times)

The reasons for the outbreak and development of the China Affair were the differences among the great Powers in China. But now all the reasons for the outbreak of the China Affair have been eliminated, and all the factors which could cause new incidents have disappeared.

Whenever China waged war in the past she lost territories and rights, and any attempts to regain what had been lost created only further wounds. However, the experience of China in the course of the China Affair was a completely different one as she was confronted with ideas of war belonging to a new category. Japan's only aim was the achievement of a moral victory which would make this realization possible.

All the peoples of East Asia should deeply realize our ideas concerning the war and our new policy towards China, which is their concrete expression. At this juncture all the misunderstandings and false views as regards Japan which appeared in the past should be completely eliminated. Japan has transferred to China that which belonged to the Chinese people because, above all, she wanted to respect the sovereignty of China.

This fact shows in the clearest way how thoroughly Japan has abandoned the ideas of territories and privileges. Not only the leaders of New China but also the whole Chinese people must correctly realize the intentions of our country and make all possible efforts in order to establish a modern state.

Fruits of Wisdom

The last thing that we discover in writing a book, is to know what to put at the beginning.—Pascal.

* * *

The shortest and surest way to live with honor in the world, is to be in reality what we would appear to be; all human virtues increase and strengthen themselves by the practice and experience of them.—Socrates.

* * *

I hold myself indebted to any one from whose enlightened understanding another ray of knowledge communicates to mine.—Really to inform the mind is to correct and enlarge the heart.—Junius.

* * *

He is armed without who is innocent within, be this thy screen, and this thy wall of brass.—Horace.

* * *

When wealth is lost, nothing is lost; when health is lost, something is lost; when character is lost, all is lost.—German Motto.

* * *

Music is the harmonious voice of creation; an echo of the invisible world; one note of the divine concord which the entire universe is destined one day to sound.—Mazzini.

* * *

The infinitely little have a pride infinitely great.—Voltaire.

NANKING'S ECONOMY TOTALLY REVAMPED

Cooperative Spirit Strengthens Rapidly Throughout China

By KIYOYUKI TOKUNAGA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

The areas under construction in China are the communication bases as well as the foundation for the erection of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is indeed heartening to know that the cooperative economic spirit is rapidly strengthening in the various districts.

The price regulation policy announced by the North China Political council on June 10, 1942 no doubt contains plans for cooperation to a far greater degree than ever before.

In Central China also, the establishment of the Central Price Control Coordination Committee in Nanking last autumn strikingly shows the cooperative spirit being shown between the military, official, and public circles as well as between Japan and China. By September 21, the Central China price plan was decided upon. Herein, too, we can see the cooperative tendency in action. The present price plan, resulting from the spontaneous cooperation between Japan and China, clearly shows the advanced stage of development and demonstrates the cooperation shown by the Chinese capitalists in the economic construction of China. Relative to finance and capital, the program states in part that: "We shall foster a speedy and smooth financial system based on the new Nanking money, and encourage its spread and use. As for capital, various measures shall be introduced to absorb all idle capital to be mobilized for production."

Old and New Included

In giving a general synopsis of the status of Chinese capital it can be said that though the outer appearance gives an impression of unity, in reality its nature is not. Within this Chinese capital are included the so-called old and new capital.

Following the outbreak of the China Affair, the Chinese exchange houses were unusually prosperous and in North and Central China their prosperous business was indeed a sore spot. In fact, the capital of the people was handled through these exchange houses more than through the banks. Thus, the nature of financial capital was hindered from developing into an industrial capital.

Financial regulation has been already undertaken in North China with the establishment of the Federal Reserve Bank of China. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia it has been greatly strengthened. It was on December 11, 1941, immediately following the declaration of war by Japan that the Financial Organ Administrative Decree was officially announced and put into effect. The decree puts control on the use of capital and speculative activities are forbidden. Banks, exchange houses have increased powers now.

The process of financial regulation must naturally reform the nature of the people's capital. Their capital must be made to proceed strongly with the purpose of reviving the Chinese people and simultaneously aiding in the construction of Greater East Asia. Their capital must help to increase the productivity of the land. Herein, the reformation of economy in China begins to assume double importance.

Odes From China

A LETTER

By Li Shang Yin

You ask
When I intend to return?
Not yet, old friend.
I lack the time.

Do you remember that night,
How, at Pa Shan,
The first autumn rain
Came down like a cloudburst,
And flooded the pool?
And how we sat the livelong night,
And talked, and talked,
The while rising to snuff
The candles
That guttered and sputtered
In the west window?

Oh! To be back again
At Pa Shan,
On that night of rain,
With you,
Old friend!

* * *

IN THE TA YU MOUNTAINS

By Sung Chih Wen

The slowly-waning autumn moon,
The honking wild geese, faring south,
The farm boys singing harvest songs,
Bring no peace to my aching heart.

Down creep the evening mists so chill
From the pine forests black and drear.
Softly whispers the ebbing tide,
Waves hissing on the sandy shore.

I, a wanderer far from home,
Dream I see in the early dawn
The plum trees on my father's farm,
. . . And awake in a distant land!

MOVEMENTS OF ASIATIC RACE IN ANCIENT DAYS INVESTIGATED

People of Asia Endowed With Remarkable Vigor—Have Contributed Much to European Culture

By TOMOHIDE NAITO
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

Historically, the Asiatic race of Europe may be classified into the Huns, Mongols, Magyars, Saracens and Turks and, geographically, into the Finns, Lapps, Basques, Magyars, Bulgars and Turks. In passing, it may be noted that still others of the race are, no doubt, found on the American and African continents and also in Australasia.

The invention of the compass early in modern times led to the discovery of new continents. In its wake followed the so-called eastward advance of Portugal, Spain, Holland and Britain. Treatises dealing compendiously, systematically and in historical detail with this eastern invasion by Western powers under the general heading of "Aggression Against Asia" are not far to seek.

On the other hand, there seems to be a paucity of well-documented, comprehensive and systematic records of the westward advance of the Asiatic races and the spectacular influences they wielded on the European continent. Such data as have been made public on the subject are fragmentary and devoted to individual races or individual persons, such as the Huns, Genghis Khan, the Attilas, etc.

At a time when our thoughts turn to Greater East Asia, it is highly important, in order for us to see ourselves clearly, that a historical recollection be made of the early Asiatics who, standing in the van of the expansion of their race in Europe, have continued to hold their ground against the odds of the tenacious might of the West from the primitive age down to these times. Of course, now that the compilation of a history of Greater East Asia is under contemplation, reviews of a similar nature are, no doubt, being attempted elsewhere.

Interferes With Cooperation

On the whole, the Asiatic races now on the first line of activity in Europe can be said to have been Christianized. To the West Asians who are Moslems, this seems to stand in the way of spiritual ties and cooperation. In other words, the Moslems would look on the Asiatic of Europe as heathens, despite the common racial kinship shared by the two.

We, on our part, are sympathetically disposed toward the latter. Religion in Europe before the Middle Ages was not the religion of today. It was a powerful, guiding principle of society, a tradition, a custom. The so-called Reformation was devoid of any religious significance, although in Japanese translation the word means a religious reformation. Religion in pre-Middle Age Europe was all-powerful and none was permitted to enjoy social existence in defiance of its domineering influence. Who can blame the Asiatics of Europe for their conversion to Christianity in such a situation? It would be gross injustice to take it as their apostasy to their fatherland.

In many a modern State, freedom of faith is granted as long as it does not interfere with the management of State affairs. In Japan, too, quite a number of faiths are permitted to exist, and this has never been detrimental to our national interests. On the contrary, it has produced complete national unity in these days of emergency.

The Japanese people who shoulder the responsibility of guiding East Asia possess many high qualities of Shintoistic character. For one thing, they are tolerant of the creeds or faiths of other peoples. Hatred of the followers of other religions is foreign to the Japanese. Having such a magnanimous character, the Japanese would fain regard the Asiatic races of Europe as their brethren, the difference of religions notwithstanding.

Arouses Responsive Chord

This friendly sentiment of the Japanese cannot fail to arouse a responsive chord in the Asiatic races of Europe. If proof is required, it is to be found in the hearty smile they put on at seeing a Japanese, a total stranger, without so much as exchanging words. In this intimacy without previous intercourse we see a true picture of the inherent ties binding all the Asiatics.

Let us have a look at the historical and geographical background of the Asiatic races of Europe. History shows us that the Lapps, Finns and Esthonians in the north migrated in large numbers from the south of Finland Bay in the first century. Today they number 5,000,000, live in the coastal regions of the Baltic and use Asiatic languages.

The Basques were attacked by General Pompeius of the Roman Empire in 74 B. C. but were not subjugated. Today there remain about 300,000 of them, living in western France and eastern Spain and speaking a language entirely their own.

In regard to the Magyars, historians are divided in their opinion, but it is generally believed that they migrated westward from the Urals, reaching the lower reaches of the Danube about the middle of the ninth century and finally going to Hungary at the end of that century to stay. The Magyar population today is said to be close to 8,000,000.

The Bulgarians were originally found along the Volga. In the fifth and sixth centuries they menaced the northern part of the Eastern Roman Empire. Emperor Justinianus, the father of the restoration of that Empire, had a lot of fortresses built along the Danube and in the Balkans in preparation against a southward advance of the Bulgarians and the Slavs. Today the Bulgarians are said to number 5,000,000. They speak their own language.

As for the Turks, mainly the Osman Turks, it was toward the end of the 14th century that they made their debut in Europe. The total Turkish population today is said to reach 14,000,000. However, since Turkey's territory is mostly in Asia Minor, with the European part of it confined, in principle, to Adrianople and Istanbul, the so-called European Turks do not number many more than 2,000,000. Still they have not given up their Asiatic tongue.

Dates Back to First Century

As will be seen from the above, the history of the oldest-established Asiatic race of Europe dates back to the first century, while the latest arrivals came in the 14th century and after.

With the Moors, one of the Saracenic races, who were in Spain in the seventh century and afterwards in Africa and elsewhere, the total population of the Asiatic races of Europe today is not over 18,000,000 or 19,000,000. Except the Turks who are Mohammedans, all are Christians. But they all have one thing in common: they have lived in Europe away from home.

Geographical national domain constitutes an important element in the making up of a people. Everybody loves his native land and thinks dearly of its landscape. The Asiatics of Europe, away from home for several thousand years, have been yearning for Asia. And as Asia is made nearer to them with the progress of aircraft and radio, their love of home is whetted up to such an extent that they cannot withhold a smile when they happen to meet an Asiatic on the street. Of a summer evening on the banks of the Danube is enacted the scene of two Asiatics, total strangers, sitting down on a bench and talking together deep into the night, unconscious of the passage of hours.

The Greeks who have built up powerful commercial rights everywhere along the Mediterranean ungrudgingly offer millions for their country which prospered two and a half millenniums ago and which is about to vanquish in London under air-raids. The Iliad of Homer still inspires the Greeks deep in the mountains of Abyssinia with a desire to rehabilitate their fatherland.

And so it is with every race and every people. In the case of the Asiatics of Europe, this love of home is love of Asia.

A SNOW SCENE IN TOKYO

By M. K.

The dusky pines that stand like sentinels
Upon the bank beyond the palace moat,
Turn pale beneath their growing weight of snow;
The frozen people, gathered round in groups,
Awaiting crowded trams to Shinjiku,
With motley oiled umbrellas opened wide,
Look like a giant moon-lit mushroom field.
Within the soft white silence of the Park
The palm, clad in her winter garb of straw,
Looks pityingly upon the naked plum,
Whose blossoms, which ere while appeared so white
Against their sombre background of bare trees,
Are put to shame beside the dazzling flakes
Of dizzy snow, which ever come and come,
Blown here or there just as the weird winds list,
Like un-placed souls sent forth from Heaven by God.
Some flakes fall tranquilly on guarded spots,
And some on peerless Fuji's distant height,
To wonder at the miracle of life;
And others fall upon the trampled road,
And every flake ere falling is the same;
Then who shall praise the pure untrodden snow,
Or dare to blame what unsought traffic soiled?

The Spirit of Yamato Is Harder Than Iron or Steel

Nippon Times
Evening

Annihilate the Oppressors Of Asia

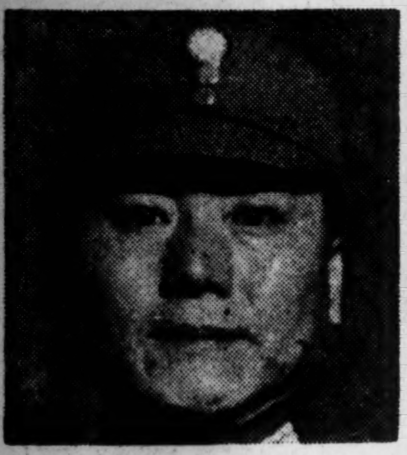
No. 15,842 TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

In News Spotlight

General Yeh, Now Visiting in Japan, Impressed by Nation's War Power

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

"We had heard quite a lot about Japan's marvellous power in this world-wide struggle, but our present trip to this country more than reassured us of her tremendous strength in various respects," declared General Yeh Peng, Chinese War Minister, and leader of the Chinese Military Mission, dispatched by the National Government, at the Imperial Hotel on Monday afternoon.



General Yeh Peng

Ever since his arrival here recently, General Yeh together with other members of the Mission, have been busy in witnessing the activities of Japan behind-the-guns and in recognizing the nation's real strength, by visiting various military schools, munitions plants, etc.

Further disclosing his candid impressions of wartime Japan, the Chinese General went on to say: "On the occasion of the honor of witnessing the Grand Military Review, we marvelled at the complete equipment of the Japanese Army and also at the superior quality of Japanese soldiers. Japanese soldiers are indeed being well trained by officers with high morale; they are full of the soldier's spirit. We certainly envy that genuine spirit of sacrificing their lives for the sake of His Majesty the Emperor which runs through the veins of every Japanese soldier.

"On our way here, passing through Kobe and Nagoya, we saw numerous smoke-stacks bristling in the air. This revealed to us Japan's industrial staying power. The production of arms in Japanese munitions plants is being carried on with characteristic technique and on a large scale. This fact shows that Japan has tremendous industrial power; in fact we have gained the impression that Japan's scientific technique is superior to that of the Western powers.

"We hold deep gratitude for the guidance and assistance which both the Japanese Government and people have given us since our participation in the current war. In order to repay the kind and generous help Japan has accorded us, we are now doing our utmost in fully training and equipping our army.

"In recent days, the anti-Japanese resisting power of Chungking has considerably deteriorated. For this, I think the following factors are chiefly responsible; namely, they have gradually come to realize that Japan harbors no territorial ambition as was often declared by your Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, and that Japan is sincere in bringing up New China under the guidance of President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government.

"Before the war, they undoubtedly thought Japan's economic power would be exhausted before long, but their expectation has been completely betrayed for Japan shows no signs of economic collapse even after the lapse of six years' hard fighting. On the other hand, they have come to entertain no further hope for Anglo-American assistance which naturally renders poorer the modern equipment of their troops.

"At any rate, we are indeed thankful for having been able to gain considerable suggestions through our present tour which will no doubt contribute greatly to the construction of the Chinese army."

Press Comments

Wednesday, May 5
MAINICHI—American Nature
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Victory Clear

American Nature

MAINICHI—On May 2 an air raid alarm was suddenly sounded throughout New York. As the cable reports were extremely cryptical we are not told what sort of aircraft appeared over the American metropolis, whether it is true that the planes swept the city streets with machine-gun fire, or whether this was an American fabrication. At any rate, there can be no doubt that the American citizens were severely panic-stricken.

It is recalled that three or four years ago a broadcast of a radio drama reproducing H. G. Well's "War of the Worlds" in which Martians attack the earth threw the whole city into indescribable confusion. Such is the nature of the Americans.

When Washington was announcing the details of the miserable defeat of the United States fleet at Pearl Harbor, it notified the public beforehand that an important communique was to be issued. The citizens are said to have mightily rejoiced, thinking that armistice was to be announced. Such is American psychology.

Americans number 134,000,000 but they do not constitute a complete nation. More than 300 years have gone by since the country was divided into colonies of different Powers and more than a century and half since its independence, so that it is about time that it came of age as a nation. But it is still nothing but a conglomeration of private groups, the chief reason for which is that an enormous different variety of races have been mixed together at one spot.

They thus have entertained a fundamentally wrong idea regarding the founding of their country. Starting with the idea that the sovereignty of the state is with the people, they have created something akin to "Their Majesties the People." Once such a thing is done, there is no going back. They divided their rights into legislative, executive and judicial to be exercised by Their Majesties the People. But it is not easy to control the will of the people or to curb their rights and claims. Thus the Administration has taken to manipulate the people by conspiracy and to lead them onward by means of slogans and the like.

At any rate, it is because the United States founded its nation on a wrong concept that the loose people have gone from license to utter non-control, so that they are the most badly united people among the Powers. By using conspiracy and slogans to lead the people, they have caused the people to lose their capacity to think for themselves. They cannot consolidate a thorough policy for coping with the emergency situation facing their country and even when going into danger for the sake of their country they must have prizes as incentive.

It is such an upbringing that has turned the American people into an excitable and easily swayed mob that would be terrified over the childish fiction of an invasion from Mars. The quality of the people being such, it is out of the question for the Government authorities to give the honest facts of the war situation. What they fear most is unrest among the people. They know that the people have not the nerve or stamina to stand really disastrous news.

But how long can they hide the facts from the people? We have no confirmation of the report that mysterious planes appeared over New York on May 2 but there can be no doubt that New York has now been brought within the bombing radius of German aircraft. How many times had Roosevelt frightened the people with talk of German air attacks? He no doubt aimed at uplifting the morale of the people by such talk but what American at this juncture will have the courage to say: "That's what we have been waiting for!"

The Administration has been trying to establish strong governmental powers but the morale of a nation cannot be built up in a day. In the last Great War, the United States, so far as actual combat was concerned, merely followed Britain and France. This time it must serve as the mainstay of the struggle against the Axis nations.

Do they think that their dream of world conquest can be brought to realization by such a sorry conglomeration of different races?

Victory Clear

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Although no official information is available in regard to the subject matter of the conversations that took place at the Reichsfuehrer's Headquarters between the Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Pierre Laval, we may infer from Laval's statement to the German press that the discussions had to do with the part of France in the summer offensive envisaged

(Continued on Page 2)

5,000 WORKERS OF TANK PLANT IN U.S. STRIKE

Ford Factory in Detroit Affected by Night Work Rule

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 4.—Five thousand workers at the tank manufacturing plant of Ford Factory at Detroit, Michigan, went out on a strike yesterday due to controversy over night work regulations, it is reported from Detroit.

Ickes Outlines Conditions

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 4.—Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes made public today the conditions under which coal mine strikers return to work, according to reports from Washington.

The working conditions announced are:

1. A six-day week system will be adopted by the coal mining industry (formerly the five day week system was in force).

2. For work on the sixth day of a week, wages will be paid according to extra hour pay regulations.

Furthermore, Secretary Ickes has permitted coal mine operators to increase the coal sales price in view of the rise in production cost, and on this matter, he remarked as follows:

"Any rise in coal price is not desirable for general consumers and particularly for the Government which is one of the greatest coal consumers in the country. But the advance was an unavoidable step to guarantee the smooth supply of sufficient quantity of both anthracite and bituminous coal to meet the demand of the entire country."

Strikers Still Adamant

The United Mine Workers' Union of America has not yielded one step from its original demand although the strikers have returned to work for the period of 15 days, declared President John L. Lewis of the Union at New York last night, according to reports reaching here from New York.

"In the negotiation with the Government, I have clearly said that the United Mine Workers' Union of America will insist upon realizing the demand for the unconditional raise of wage submitted to coal mine owners," Lewis asserted. "Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes will mediate in the future negotiation but the Union has given no promise that the strike will not be resumed even though it has been temporarily suspended."

MORE MEN BEING DRAFTED BY BRITAIN TO EASE CRISIS

Women Up to 45 Years Also Included in Law

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 4.—A further extension of labor mobilization beginning May 8 was announced by British Labor Minister Ernest Bevin last night, according to London reports.

"The British Government decided to mobilize men up to the age of 50 beginning May 8," the official announcement said. "This step is adopted for recruiting young workers to military services. "Women will also be mobilized up to the age of 45 to be employed in important war industries in full-time or part-time works.

"Women with babies will be exempted from work. About 90 per cent of the British women under the age of 40 are now engaged in important works for the execution of war.

"Married women are also mobilized up to the age of 50 for partial employment. As married women are the last labor resources left to England, they are included in the new mobilization law."

Senate Gets Bill

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 4.—A bill for appropriating $1,422,000,000 in order to obtain, repair and build 1,000,000 tons of boats for landing purposes was presented to the Senate today by Senator David Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, according to reports from Washington.

American Air Forces in China Make Abortive Raid on Northern F.I.C.

Blind Bombings Frustrated by Japanese Land Crew; Indiscriminately Machine-Gun Innocent Inhabitants; Military Installations Unharmed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN NORTHERN FRENCH INDO-CHINA, May 4.—Another abortive attempt of the United States air forces in China to disturb French Indo-China by blind bombings was frustrated today by Japanese anti-aircraft artillery, the Headquarters of the Japanese Army Forces in French Indo-China announced this afternoon.

The United States air forces in China, raiding Northern French Indo-China this morning and afternoon, were immediately repulsed by anti-aircraft guns. They enemy indiscriminately bombed farms and streets and injured innocent inhabitants without inflicting any damages to military facilities.

The text of the announcement follows:

"United States air units in China made two raids on Northern French Indo-China.

"However, the enemy attempts merely resulted in injuries to innocent Annamse inhabitants from machine-gunning and no damage was caused either to Japanese or to French Indo-China military installations.

"It is quite clear that the present raids were made by the American air forces solely to conceal heavy damages which had been sustained by the enemy through recent Japanese bombing on Yunnan-i as well as Lingling in Hunan Province during the absence of their leaders, who returned to the United States."

HELP FROM U.S. SEEN HOPELESS

Appeal to Hopkins by Australian Foreign Chief Fizzling Out

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 4.—Australia's frantic efforts to gain more war aid from the United States is likely to end in utter failure to the disappointment of the Australian Government leaders.

According to a report reaching here, Australian Minister of External Affairs Herbert V. Evatt, now in Washington, on Monday met Harry Hopkins, Director of the Lease-Lend Bureau and also President Roosevelt on Tuesday.

In these interviews, Evatt pointed out the grave war situation in the Southwestern Pacific and requested the dispatch of reinforcements from the United States. However, following these conferences, he told the press: "I have not yet given up my hope, but I would not dare do such a thing as to count 'chickens before they are hatched.'"

Ever since his arrival in Washington the other day, Evatt has frequently met the American Government leaders as well as the high officers of the anti-Axis combined headquarters, with the specific purpose of obtaining more substantial aid from the United States.

However, regarding these interviews, a Washington correspondent for the Australian Broadcasting Station expresses a highly pessimistic view, saying, "Evatt's negotiations with the Washington authorities have now reached a critical stage."

INCREASE FIGHTING POWER TO BEAT FOE, AVERS ANDO

Production, Labor Also Vital in National Life

A key to a sure victory in the current war is in the augmentation of the fighting strength of the nation, Home Minister Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando declared to the press in Nagoya on Tuesday morning en route to Tokyo following his visit to the Ise Grand Shrines, stated Domei.

Home Minister Ando stated that production increase, labor mobilization and stabilized national life are inseparably related to one another and indispensable for the increase of the nation's fighting strength.

As to the national mobilization plan which was decided at the Cabinet meeting on Monday, Home Minister Ando said, "The plan was adopted as one of the three schemes intended for the purpose of augmenting the nation's fighting strength.

"In accordance with the plan, female labor will be utilized to a certain extent," he said. "However, the Government will not commandeer women in view of the position women occupy in the Japanese household."

Okazaki for Shanghai

Kaheita Okazaki, newly appointed Counselor to the Japanese Embassy in China, left here for Shanghai on Tuesday afternoon.

AXIS REPULSES FOE IN TUNISIA

U.S. Troops Suffer Heavy Losses During Mejerda Canyon Fight

The American forces that attempted to approach the Axis forces in Mejerda Canyon on Saturday night suffered heavy losses, and were forced to retreat, according to Domei.

The British and rebel French forces that endeavored to take the commissary line of the Axis forces southeast of Sfax, were accosted and repulsed by powerful German forces. In this encounter, the cowardly British soldiers immediately scrambled for safety upon encountering the German troops, and left the French rebels to be annihilated by the Germans.

In the aerial war, 16 anti-Axis warplanes were downed and five anti-aircraft guns destroyed by the Axis planes that carried out repeated raids on enemy artillery positions. Four Axis machines were lost in the raids.

Lull in Fighting

The heated and bitter engagements on the Tunisian Front for the last two weeks have ceased and fighting along the entire front has entered a temporary lull, only minor and localized skirmishes being staged in the northwestern zones, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Monday.

The American and rebel French forces in the mountainous regions between Bizerta and Mateur are offering only feeble resistance meekly venturing to scout the area by using tank units.

The headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in North Africa claimed in a special war bulletin on Sunday that the rebel French forces have advanced to a point 15 miles from Bizerta and that the American forces are marching toward Mateur. However, it is reported that the anti-Axis forces in this area are suffering considerable losses in localized engagements, losing as much as 11 tanks in these skirmishes.

Mrs. Chiang Still Seeks U.S. Aid for Chungking

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 4.—Soong Mei-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, arrived in Washington yesterday and entered the White House as the guest of President Franklin Roosevelt, according to Washington dispatches relayed here.

Indications are that Mrs. Soong, taking advantage of the presence of Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stillwell, Commander-in-Chief of the American Army in Chungking and India, and Major-General Clair Chenault, Commander-in-Chief of the American 14th Air Squadron in Chungking, returned to Washington to plead once more with Roosevelt for aid to Chungking.

Chiang's wife was feted at a lunch by Mrs. Roosevelt at noon yesterday and will dine with the President himself tonight.

After conferring with General George C. Marshall, Chief-of-Staff of the United States Army, General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Air Forces and Lieutenant-General Stillwell, Mrs. Soong is scheduled to return to a health resort in the outskirts of New York.

MOSCOW WANTS WIDE SHAKE-UP IN POLE REGIME

Removal Demanded Of Anti-Soviets-- Stiff Attitude Kept

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 4.—The Soviet Union is reported to have demanded the reorganization of the Polish refugee regime in London.

Despite Anglo-American efforts to curry Soviet favor ever since the severance of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Poland, the Soviet Government is still maintaining a stout attitude, with no signs of yielding.

Meanwhile, the Tass News Agency, on Monday night, issued the following statement, demanding the reorganization of the refugee regime in London:

"Because of the fact that President General Wladyslaw Sikorski has conspired with reactionary elements of Polish political refugees, especially with those in the United States, the Polish refugee regime has become an extremly anti-Soviet faction. Accordingly, it is highly necessary to establish a new regime by those who fully recognize the necessity of the war and who can thoroughly share responsibility with the anti-Axis Powers."

Roosevelt Wires Sikorski

President Franklin Roosevelt dispatched a cablegram to President General Wladyslaw Sikorski of the refugee Polish regime at London urging the settlement of the Soviet-Polish controversy, according to a London report to the Svenska Dagbladet.

It is also reported that a similar note was submitted to Premier Josef Stalin by Soviet Ambassador to Washington Maxim Litvinov.

Kerr Sees Molotov

British Ambassador Archibald John Kerr Clark Kerr to the Soviet Union called on Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaw Molotov today, and conveyed the view of the British Government respecting the severance of diplomatic relations between the Soviet and Poland, it is reported from Moscow.

Also it is said that the British Ambassador will further confer with Foreign Commissar Molotov on this question.

Polish Freedom Seen
Special to the Nippon Times

AMSTERDAM, May 3.—The British news service reports that Lord President Sir John Anderson, as representative of the British War Cabinet, on the occasion of Poland's National Day, yesterday, read out a message of Prime Minister Winston Churchill stating to the effect that the liberation move for Poland, during last year, had been furthered by the common efforts of the anti-Axis nations.

"The great sacrifices offered by the Poles for the common cause," the message said, "will be crowned by the restoration of a great and independent Poland."

In his address, which followed, Sir John characterized the Polish President Sikorski as a "wise leader and reliable friend."

Gigantic U.S. Ship Toll Announced by Germany

Mainichi

BERLIN, May 4.—In the past four months from the beginning of January to the end of April, the loss of United States shipping was 2,500,000 tons, according to German authorities.

During April, the United States and Britain lost 659 airplanes by German air forces and anti-aircraft batteries, and of the total number of planes downed, 257 were destroyed in the Mediterranean area, according to D.N.B. reports.

Yoshitomi's Rites Held

Memorial services for the late Masaomi Yoshitomi, Consul-General and Councilor at the Japanese Embassy in Nanking, were solemnly held here from 2 p.m. on Tuesday. He died last month after a prolonged illness.

The services were attended by the widow, Sachiko, and many dignitaries from the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and the Foreign Office including Mamoru Shigemitsu, former Ambassador to Nanking, and now Foreign Minister.

New Chinese Minister To Tokyo Appointed

Domei

NANKING, May 4.—The National Government of China formally announced the appointment of Hsieh Tsu-yuan, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Tsingtao Special Municipality, as Minister and concurrently Counselor attached to the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo. Simultaneously, the selection of Rear-Admiral Meng Siu-Tschung, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Navy, as Commander of the Hankow Naval Station was announced by the National Government.

U.S. SHORTAGE SHOCKS BRITAIN

Nelson Reveals That Production Capacity Has Attained Limit

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 4.—Britain received a serious shock upon hearing the report of Donald Nelson, Chairman of the United States War Production Board, that the production of war necessities in the United States is approaching its maximum limit, as Britain has solely depended upon the productivity of the United States.

The London correspondent of a Swedish newspaper reported the effect of Nelson's statement on Britain as follows:

"Nelson's report, and particularly his declaration that the production of iron and steel in the United States is about to reach its limit, gave a serious shock to Britain which believed that the iron and seel output in the United States was limitless.

"The statement by Nelson that it would become necessary to substitute alloys of other metals and lumber for iron and steel has seriously disappointed all quarters in England, as it has revealed the true condition of the United States, shattering their past belief that in productivity the United States was all-mighty."

Suffers Big Shortage

Although the United States military authorities are planning gigantic expansion programs for American land, air and naval forces, there is an acute dearth of military supplies in the United States due to lack of production of equipment, aviation gasoline and other vital war necessities, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on Sunday.

In this connection, the Daily Express correspondent reported on America's predicament in gist as follows:

The productive output of aviation gasoline is far below America's wartime demands. Not only are the air forces faced by a severe shortage of necessary supplies but the land for-

(Continued on Page 2)

Hongkong Will Release All Stored Commodities

Domei

HONGKONG, May 4.—The Government-General has decided to release the commodities stored in the warehouses here under its custody in the near future, it was disclosed.

It is recalled that immediately following the fall of Hongkong, the commodities stored in different warehouses here before the outbreak of the current war were placed under the custody of the Japanese Army authorities. When the Government-General was established here, the warehouses were placed under its control.

It was revealed that before their release, the Government-General will purchase all the stored goods regardless of their kinds, reimbursing the original owners.

The commodities thus purchased by the Government-General will be distributed appropriately among industries and persons needing them.

Stillwell in Chungking

Mainichi

CANTON, May 5.—Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stillwell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in China, who had been visiting Washington, returned to Chungking on Sunday, after completing his conference with President Franklin Roosevelt, according to a Chungking broadcast.

However, Major-General Clair Chenault, Commander of the United States 14th Air Squadron in Chungking, is still remaining at Washington to conduct further conferences with the Government authorities.

NIPPON TROOPS AT TOHUOCHEN MOP UP ENEMY

Chiang's Forces Near Tungsianao Crushed-- 272 Made Prisoners

Mainichi

SOUTHERN TAIHANG FRONT, May 4.—The Takamura, Kasahara and Murakami Units of the Imperial Army, having carried out the Tohuochen campaign successfully, are giving hot chase to the remnant Chungking enemy in the neighborhood of Tohuochen.

At noon on May 2, the Takamura Unit caught a regiment of the newly-organized 5th Army in the neighborhood of Tungsianao, east of Lingchwan, taking 272 war prisoners and capturing four heavy machine-guns, 94 rifles, 7,200 rifle bullets and three revolvers.

Among the prisoners were a number of high ranking officers including Colonel Liu Yen-chieh, Commander of the 9th regiment of the temporarily-organized 4th Division, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kuo Chenpang, chief secretary of the newly-organized 5th Army.

Keeping up a drive in search of the enemy, the Takamura Unit following a farther advance, seized and annihilated a death-defying corps of the 40th Army at Wayaowan, 30 kilometers east of Lingchwan. In this campaign, the unit took 69 war prisoners and seized three light machine-guns, 50 rifles and 3,500 rifle bullets.

Meanwhile, the Tsurumi, Yoshimura and Aoki Units, which also took part in the Tohuochen campaign, are smashing the remnant troopers of the 27th Army in a vigorous mopping-up drive.

An officer of the 27th Army, who was captured at a point 45 kilometers southwest of Lingchwan, said that Commander-in-Chief Liu Chin and Vice-Commander-in-Chief Li Chieh were wandering among steep mountains in search of their shelters at night together with 10 odd men hiding themselves in caves in the daytime.

Tohuochen Base Reduced

Mainichi

SOUTHERN TAIHANG FRONT, May 4.—As a result of the hand-to-hand fighting, the Tsurumi, Yoshimura, Takamura and other Units have reduced Tohuochen, where the remnant units of the 27th Army belonging to the Chiang Kai-shek Army continued a stubborn resistance.

The combined war results of this campaign as clarified up to yesterday include 531 enemy bodies left on the front, 694 war prisoners and one trench mortar, three heavy machine-guns, 25 light machine-guns, 379 rifles, 23,460 rifle bullets, 15 automatic rifles, 24 revolvers, 18 bomb throwers and a large amount of other arms captured.

De Gaulle-Giraud Combine Considered Still Distant

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 4.—The rumored amalgamation of the De Gaullist and Giraud regimes still seems to be remote possibility

A London telegram available here indicates that General Henri Giraud, Chief of the French puppet regime in North Africa, has formally invited General Charles de Gaulle to visit North Africa.

In arranging this interview, General Georges Catroux, De Gaulle's representative in West Asia, is said to have been greatly responsible, but it is pointed out that no agreement of views has yet been reached between the two parties with regard to the merger of the two factions.

It is stated that General Giraud, leaving political questions for future negotiations, first suggested the discussion of military and diplomatic issues which have also vital bearings on the amalgamation problem.

Neither the place nor the date of the forthcoming meeting between these two French leaders has been decided, but quarters close to the De Gaulle faction in London declared that inasmuch as the two leaders are scheduled to proceed to Algiers after the conclusion of an agreement, it is definitely certain that the coming conference will not take place in Algiers.

HOMMA RELIVES ATTACK ON FORT

War Leader Reveals Obstacles Besetting Corregidor Capture

Retrospecting over the events of a year ago, Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Army Forces in the Philippines Area at the time of the historic fall of Corregidor, gave a vivid account of the offensive against the stronghold to the Tokyo Shimbun's correspondent at his home in Koishikawa-ku.

"Considered in the light of military strategy, it was almost an impossibility to attempt the landing of forces or to launch any offensives against the Corregidor Fortress."

Beginning thus, Lieutenant-General Homma continued:

"The vital question was how to transport our forces over the short distance of four kilometers between Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor Island across Manila Bay. The matter seems to have been subjected to great deal of discussion at the headquarters and we also were called upon resort to the limit of our resources.

"The Imperial Forces were transported from Lingayen to Olongapo and there put aboard landing-operation boats which headed for Corregidor under the cover of darkness with the sound of the engines drowned by the protecting roar of the guns.

"Two weeks of preparation were required in order to effect the first landing. From this alone it can be seen how secretly matters were conducted. We needed the sheltering cover of darkness until the landing was made, and after that light to enable us to carry on. Fortunately there was a full moon on May 2 which greatly assisted our operations.

Had Unwavering Confidence

"An American-Filipino force of 14,000 defended the Fortress and the offensive against the stronghold seemed an impossibility when considering our force of only one-sixth the enemy number. However, fortified with the characteristic trait of unwavering confidence in sure victory, the men and officers of our forces plunged against the enemy.

"We experienced some difficulty in transporting the second and third batches of our forces and if the enemy had stood their ground 12 hours longer, events might not have transpired as smoothly as they did.

"The Americans are wont to throw up their hands in the face of seeming odds, and judging from this characteristic of the American people, we must prosecute the war until the enemy realizes the futility of further resistance.

"Another factor responsible for the surrender of the enemy was the landing of tanks on the island. The Americans were seemingly dumbfounded by this feat.

"The meeting with Lieutenant-General Jonathan M. Wainwright, Commander-in-Chief of the American-Filipino Army, on May 6 proved a mere farce, but we were not to be tricked by Wainwright. Corregidor surrendered unconditionally on May 7.

"Commemorating the fall of Corregidor a year ago, about 100 men and officers who participated in the campaign will assemble on May 7 to commemorate the epochal event."

Science Body to Fete Founding Anniversary

The Society for Promotion of Sciences will celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding with a series of lecture meetings to be held in Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kyoto, Hiroshima, Kanazawa, Fukuoka, Sendai and Sapporo, during May, it was revealed by Domei.

The first of the lecture meetings will be held at the Kyoritsu Auditorium, in Kanda, with Dr. Taizo Kumagai, President of Tohoku Imperial University; Dr. Yoshio Tanaka, member of the Imperial Academy; and Dr. Hantaro Nagaoka, President of the Imperial Academy, as speakers.

The Society for Promotion of Sciences was established within the Ministry of Education in 1933 with the object of promoting cultural, industrial and national defense sciences through the mobilization of best scientific brains in Japan.

Japan Red Cross Sends Tea to Internees in U.S.

Domei

ZURICH, May 4.—The International Red Cross Headquarters have announced that 200 cases of tea sent to the United States via Laurenco Marques by the Japan Red Cross Society has been distributed to the interned Japanese in America. The amount sent is said to be sufficient to fill the daily tea consumption of the Japanese internees.

Manchoukuo Ruler Grants Audience To Officials, Residents of Antung

Domei

ANTUNG, May 4.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo received in audience a number of officials and local residents today, besides visiting the Antung Shrine, War Memorial, Antung Provincial Office and other places of interest.

The Governor of Antung Province, Superintendent of the Antung Customs-House, Vice-Governor of Antung Province and representatives of local residents proceeded to the temporary quarters of His Imperial Majesty to pay their respects and were received in audience.

Later, Japanese and Manchoukuoan residents totaling more than 400 were granted a group audience by His Imperial Majesty.

Subsequently, His Imperial Majesty left His temporary quarters for the Antung Shrine. Then His Imperial Majesty visited the War Memorial to offer a silent prayer for the Japanese heroes, who were killed at the time of the Russo-Japanese War. His Imperial Majesty admired the cherry-blossoms around the War Memorial.

At the Antung Provincial Office, His Imperial Majesty listened for some time to the Governments detailed explanation of administrative conditions.

From the Provincial Office, His Imperial Majesty went to the Tungtien Tower on Mt. Chen-chiang and returned to His temporary quarters shortly before noon.

His Imperial Majesty, whose morning program ended as pre-arranged, at one o'clock in the afternoon received in audience a number of Japanese residents in this city, at His temporary quarters.

Shortly afterward, His Imperial Majesty received in audience General Kuniaki Koiso, Governor-General of Chosen, General Seishiro Itagaki, Commander-in-Chief of the Chosen Army, Vice-Admiral Hidetsugu Goto, Commander of the Chinkai Sub-Naval Station, and others.

Leaving the temporary quarters at 1:30 p.m., His Imperial Majesty went to Chiulienchen, north of Antung City, where the Japanese and Russian forces exchanged fire 39 years ago.

From Chiulienchen, His Imperial Majesty went to the place where the headquarters of the First Army was situated at the time of the Russo-Japanese War. His Imperial Majesty then visited the Antung Paper Manufacturing Company.

After inspecting the company, His Imperial Majesty left the company at 3:30 p.m., arriving at His temporary quarters at 3:45 p.m.

U.S. Shortage Shocks Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

ces also cannot be adequately equipped with necessary equipment, since there are no reserve stores of supplies.

Warnings Issued

Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and Major-General Berton B. Sommerville, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Supply Troops, almost simultaneously issued warnings of America's desperate situation, in supplies.

As the result of the survey made by the Truman Committee of the Senate, it was learned that the plans for the production of rubber, aviation gasoline and patrol vessels are in conflict with each other.

"Sufficient aviation gasoline is not being produced to meet the demands of the air forces in Tunisia, and to fill the requirement for the aerial operations in Europe," declared Nelson.

He explained that huge demands are being made by the British Government for aviation gas, and under the plan of the Lease-Lend Act, plants for the production of aviation fuel will be constructed in the near future.

Sommerville declared last Thursday that sufficient store of military supplies has not been kept in America to enable her to export these precious commodities. According to his statement, only a limited number of recruits who will undergo military training during this year will be given adequate equipment, and by 1944, the entire troops will be only partially equipped.

British Island Occupied

Meanwhile as a desperate measure to cope with the relentless drives against its supply routes by the Japanese Forces the Americans recently occupied the British island, Funafuti, in the Ellice Islands. Apparently pointing to this, the American magazine, Army and Navy Journal, in its recent edition boastingly declared that America's encirclement of Japan was completed, according to a Buenos Aires report to Domei on Sunday.

"At the present," declared the journal, "the American forces occupy several strategic bases not yet made public, and with the occupation of these bases, the American forces' encirclement ring has been completed.

"There are two encirclement nets: one connects Dutch Harbor in the Aleutians with Midway, Hawaii, Canton Island, Enderbury, the Ellice Islands, the Samoan Islands, the Fiji Islands, New Hebrides, Guadalcanal, and New Caledonia. The other starts at New Guinea, goes through Australia and on to Burma.

"If these two nets are connected with the yet unrevealed bases, there will be no other move possible to Japan than to move north. Furthermore, America has routes from the Aleutians, Hawaii, and Australia over which it can advance against Japan."

25 Artists to Record Navy's Fighting Spirit

To record and perpetuate the fighting spirit of the Imperial Navy with brush and chisel, the Navy Ministry has decided to send 25 leading artists to the Southwestern Pacific as well as to the Indian Ocean war theaters, it was revealed here by Domei on Tuesday. The 25 artists, who represent the cream in the world of fine arts in Japan, will be dispatched to the Coral Sea, the Solomons and other parts of the Southwestern Pacific and the Indian Ocean to inspect personally the scenes of historic victories achieved by the Japanese Naval Forces. The selected artists include Tsuguji Foujita, Eisaku Wada and Sakujiro Okubo, all well known oil-painters, Kansetsu Hashimoto, Yukihiko Yasuda and Kyuho Noda, noted painters of the Japanese School, as well as Naoto Nakamura and Shindo Tsuji, famous sculptors. It is understood that the artists will leave for war fronts in the near future.

To Sign Pacific Charter

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 4.—Bolivian President Enrique Penaranda declared upon his arrival by air at Miami, Florida, accompanied by Mrs. Penaranda that he was prepared to sign the Pacific Charter at Washington, according to reports from Washington.

4,067 Soviet Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, May 4.—In the past four months from January to April, German forces shot down 4,067 Soviet planes in the Eastern Front, German authorities announced today. The communique also stated that Yesterday 49 Soviet warcrafts were brought down, while the Germans lost only five planes.

Perlite, Found Abundantly Here, Will Be Used For Making Glass

Perlite stones, so far neglected in the industrial field, will soon be employed in abundance as material out of which glass will be manufactured, the Nippon Sangyo Keizai, leading economic daily, revealed on Tuesday.

The chief merit of the newly-discovered material for glass, according to the newspaper, lies in the fact that it contains many indispensable elements for the new purpose. There is no need of adding felspar, silicic sand or soda ash to perlite in manufacturing glass, thus simplifying and facilitating the manufacturing process, according to experts of the Federation of Nippon Glass Manufacturers' Association.

These experts recently made necessary experiments with the perlite (popularly called pine-gum stone) at Horai Village, Minami-shitara-Gun, Aichi Prefecture, one of the most noted places where perlite is found in Japan. The experiment was conducted with the support of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and has proved a great success.

As far as has been ascertained, the product from perlite, because of its iron content, is tinted with a bluish color, which the experts say will not cause any tangible trouble if it is used in making beer bottles or similar things.

The gathering of the needed stones is expected to materialize at no distant date in the aforesaid site in Aichi Prefecture, where arrangements are now being made to perfect the transportation facilities for the new project.

Perlite is generally purplish grey and contains much alkali to make it suited for the discovered purpose. Horai village is reported to have deposits of the same stone to the extent of 200,000,000 tons. Another noted place for perlite in this country lies in the neighborhood of Osoreyama Hill in Shimokita-gun Aomori Prefecture.

The Federation of Nippon Glass Manufacturers' Association, in this connection, held a meeting of its directors on Monday morning to discuss the proposed way of manufacturing glass.

CHINA DECIDES ON YOUTH DAY

To Observe May 5-- President Wang Gives Exhortive Statement

Domei

NANKING, May 4.—The National Government of China has promulgated an ordinance setting aside May 5 as Youth Day, as decided by the National Defense Council recently, and on the occasion of the first Youth Day President Wang Ching-wei made the following statement with regard to its significance as follows:

"The decision of the National Government to observe May 5 as Youth Day is highly significant. Youth Day comes between Children's Day on April 4 and Teachers' Day on June 6. The fresh verdant green of the season may be said to be symbolic of the vigor and spirit of youth.

"Moreover, May 5 is the day on which Dr. Sun Yat-sen was inaugurated as President of the Chinese Republic at Canton in 1921.

"At the time military cliques were scattered throughout the entire nation and there were signs of anti-revolutionary elements. However, Dr. Sun determinedly rose for the resurrection of China. The indomitable and perservering spirit of Dr. Sun should furnish to the youth of China a truly supreme model in whose footsteps they should follow.

"The youth of China, recalling the day on which the Father of our nation firmly took his stand, should steadily advance, grasping unerringly the undying spirit of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

"Also, looking back over the pages of history, May 5 of the lunar calendar is the day on which Chu Yuan, refusing to be tainted with the vulgarism of his days, took his own life. Although respecting the immaculateness of Chu Yuan's character, we must go a step further in our attempt to reform the social world to purer and brighter standards.

"The youth of China, fully aware of their mission of resurrection of China and the defense of East Asia, must shoulder all responsibility in a spirit of fortitude and courage.

"As we recall the hardships and difficulties that beset Dr. Sun's path as he assumed the presidency of the Republic on May 5, 1921, it is incumbent upon us to pledge anew to carry out the will of the 'Father of the Chinese nation'."

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

for the German Army.

It is clear that the conversations must have contributed much to the strengthening of European fortifications, similarly as with the conversations between Germany and Finland, Germany and Italy, Germany and Bulgaria, Germany and Rumania and Germany and Hungary. We may be certain that the German strategic plan is to prepare for a large-scale offensive and at the same time to fortify all Europe both for offense and defense.

In conferring with the leaders of his allies, Chancellor Hitler is no doubt arranging such a large-scale gearing of Europe for the struggle ahead.

We have naturally no detailed information on the results obtained in this respect, but at any rate we may regard the war material resources, which are the key to the Axis success, as to have been perfectly assured in the course of these conversations. The mobilization capacities of the Axis allies, petroleum and cereals resources are now fully at the disposal of the Fuehrer and all concern as to their adequacy has been dispelled. Thus the German preparations for the summer offensive may be regarded complete.

In contrast to the perfect unity manifested by the Axis camp, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union are engaged in conflict with each other, betraying their mutually incompatible natures. The scandalous conditions in the anti-Axis camp have been brought to light in connection with the severance of relations between the Soviets and Poland. The vulnerability of a mixed company has been fully exposed to light.

Quite interesting in this connection is the proclamation of Premier Josef Stalin issued on May Day. He dwelt at length on the relations among the three anti-Axis Powers and emphasized the fact that he would lend no ear to any talk of peace calculated to alienate Britain from the Soviet Union or the United States from the Soviet Union. That he laid stress on the unchanging alliance among the three nations is a matter worthy of notice especially when there is tension among the three Powers. More important still, Premier Stalin stated that a second front had not yet been formed and suggested an inquiry into the responsibilities of the Anglo-American forces in North Africa. But at the same time he commended the resistance force of the Anglo-American front in Tunisia, though he assured the people that it did not constitute a second front but only a preliminary to it.

This attitude on the part of Premier Stalin suggests the non-confidence of the Soviet Union in the sincerity of the Anglo-American camp and that he is turning to a self-determinative diplomatic policy in disregard of such untrustworthy company, based on the fighting strength of the Red Army itself. So far from any regulation, the chaotic state of the Anglo-Soviet-American relations is expected to intensify with time. Simply on this account, if on no other, it is clear which side will win and which side lose.

RESEARCH BODY SET IN SHONAN

To Conduct Intensive Study on the Special Resources of Malai

Domei

SHONAN, May 4.—The Materials Research Committee, sponsored by the Shonan Military Administration held its inaugural meeting yesterday, attended by Japanese officials and influential citizens.

At the meeting, the Japanese Military Administrator here, who is chairman of the new committee, disclosed that the main subjects to be considered by the committee include researches into possible new uses for special products of the region, such as rubber, the industrialization of the manufacture of special products, and the promotion of the use of surplus products.

Members of five sub-committees were selected during the meeting, and the sub-committee on rubber met for its initial session yesterday

Malai Leaders to Meet

Domei

SHONAN, May 4.—For the purpose of discussing measures for stabilizing the administrative system in Malai, the Japanese Military Administration has decided to hold a meeting here of leaders from the different districts throughout Malai on May 11 and 12.

Under the program arranged for the meeting, provincial leaders are scheduled to make reports on administrative conditions under their jurisdiction on the first day, while on the second day an open discussion will be held.

Sample Fair in F.I.C.

At the meeting of directors held on Tuesday of the Japan-Southern Regions Trade Development Association, it was decided that the association will hold a sample fair at Saigon or Hanoi and an exhibition at Bangkok this year, reported Domei.

The Association also decided to send an investigation party to the Southern Regions in connection with the shifting southward of light industries of this country. The Association, moreover, plans to hold industrial culture exhibitions at several other places in the South.

Hitler Felicitates Wang

Domei

BERLIN, May 4.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today that Chancellor Adolf Hitler sent a congratulatory message to President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China on his 60th birthday.

13 R.A.F. Planes Lost

Domei

LISBON, May 4.—British air units lost 11 bombers and two fighters in the raids on German occupied areas in West Europe, the British Air Ministry announced today, according to London reports.

Grim Attack on Enemy Bombers In Burma Skies Vividly Related

Domei

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, BURMA, May 3.—The burning desire of all Japanese pilots fighting on the front to crush their foes was emphasized here today by four Japanese Army pilots who shot down one enemy Consolidated B-24 bomber which, in a formation with seven other planes, made an attempt to raid Rangoon on the afternoon of May 1.

The four pilots, Lieutenant Yukimoto, Non-Commissioned Sub-Lieutenant Takahama, Sergeant Shindo and Sergeant Watanabe, in self-sacrificing combat with the enemy plane finally brought it down at a point 25 kilometers northwest of Bassein. All members of the enemy crew either were killed or fatally wounded.

The account of the aerial combat given by each of the pilots follows:

Enemy Planes Sighted

Lieutenant Yukimoto:—"I took off at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon on reports of an enemy air raid. Soon an enemy formation of eight B-24's—made up of 3-3-2 groups—was sighted heading for Rangoon. I approached an enemy plane in the rear and started firing at it.

"I fired two bursts when I saw a white streak of gasoline issue from the right side of the enemy plane from the accurate fire of Sergeant Watanabe who flew close to the enemy.

"I fired three more bursts, but because my engine was hit by enemy fire, I gave up further fighting and dropped out of combat."

Sergeant Watanabe:—"I first sighted the enemy raiders when they passed over the wharf of Rangoon Harbor. As they flew at a comparatively low altitude, I soon caught up with the enemy at a point 30 kilometers west of Rangoon, and started concentrating my fire on the last enemy plane. My first burst hit the enemy plane's gasoline tank.

"When I prepared to fire a second time, my plane suffered a direct hit and I was rocked severely and was drenched with the oil. Still, I did not give up hopes of bringing the enemy bomber down.

Crashes Against Enemy

"With my ammunition exhausted, I resolved to crash against the enemy. I first tried to tear away the enemy's vertical rudder with the wing of my machine, but did not succeed.

"Finally I dashed my plane against the machine-gun emplacement at the enemy's tail. A hole was torn in the enemy's fuselage, about five feet in diameter. Fragments, presumably of glass, scattered in all directions.

"This was achieved by a great sacrifice on my part. My propeller was torn away, and I dropped speedily, but recovered when I was about 1,000 meters above the ground and alighted in the midst of a paddy field."

Sergeant Shindo:—"I saw Sergeant Watanabe's plane crash against the enemy bomber, and fragments of glass fly from the enemy plane.

"I watched Watanabe's machine hurtling downward and feared he was dashing himself against the ground. I was greatly relieved the next moment to see him recover control.

"I then followed the same enemy bomber with Non-Commissioned Sub-Lieutenant Takahama with the aim of bringing it down at any cost."

Lieutenant Yukimoto:—"Just as our two planes manned by Takahama and Shinda fiercely attacked the enemy bomber, I suddenly saw one man jump out with a parachute. I could not help of thinking of the enemy's selfish way of saving one's own life at the cost of others."

Alone Against Enemy

Non-Commissioned Sub-Lieutenant Takahama:—"With other companion planes battling the same enemy bomber gradually dropping out, I found myself the lone fighter against the enemy. I started to maneuver to direct my fire at the enemy pilot.

"As a first step, I cruised closely around the enemy machine to examine if any of the enemy machine-guns were working and ascertained that their arms practically were out of use.

"The men in the enemy machine could be seen clearly from my plane. The enemy pilot was in his cockpit but seemed greatly weakened presumably from wounds. I was threatened by one surviving gunman in the plane who directed a machine-gun at me but I was indifferent because I knew he had no ammunition left.

"I thought I would dash against the enemy machine but just then the enemy plane began to lose altitude. I watched it and watch the plane alight on a paddy field at a point 25 kilometers northeast of Bassein.

"I saw surviving enemy crew members creep out of the plane but all of them dropped just outside of the machine apparently from their wounds."

Lieutenant Yukimoto:—Sergeant Watanabe, who was forced to alight during his fight, later returned to his base with no injuries."

Aoki Leaves Palembang

Domei

PALEMBANG, May 4.—Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, who arrived here on May 1, after inspecting battle grounds and conditions here, left by air for a certain place on the following morning.

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Feng Thanks Nippon Army

Domei

SHANSI PROVINCE, May 4.—Feng Su-chih, Governor of Shansi Province, on Sunday paid a courtesy call on the Japanese Forces in the southeastern war front here and extended deep appreciation for their achievements, it was learned today.

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